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SPACE WEAPONS GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN GENEVA

LD021051 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 2 TASS -- The group on space weapons held a sitting here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

REAGAN MAKES CLEAR U.S. TO 'PUSH AHEAD' WITH SDI

LD020635 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- In violation of an earlier reached agreement the United States is not prepared to hold a serious and constructive discussion of the question of preventing an arms race in outer space. This has in effect been confirmed by President Reagan himself in a series of interviews with foreign journalists.

He claimed, in particular, that he had instructed the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks to study all possible ways of achieving progress and that the delegation would do everything to make the negotiations successful. But when speaking about the agreements he said were sought by the United States, the President did not even mention an agreement to prevent the militarization of outer space. It is well-known, however that the agreement on the subject and objectives of the Geneva talks binds both sides to seek accords on the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth.

Moreover, the head of the U.S. Administration made it crystal-clear that the United States would push ahead with its "Strategic Defense Initiative" which is tantamount to a crash militarization of outer space.

ADELMAN FUELS CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT USSR POLICY

PM020810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contrary to the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Mar -- THE WASHINGTON TIMES has published an interview with K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in which he mainly describes the Reagan administration's attitude to the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union.

Adelman tries to show that the Soviet Union has allegedly "broken" and continues to "break" its commitments under bilateral Soviet-U.S. and international treaties and agreements. Contrary to the facts, he stressed in making this statement that the United States sees its main task at the Geneva talks as making the Soviet Union "cease these violations" and subsequently elucidating the presence of possible spheres of mutual interest between the two countries. The director of the Disarmament Agency states with complete frankness that the Reagan administration sees the maintenance of the constant and ever increasing propaganda hoopla about the so-called "Soviet violations" as one of the main avenues of its activity to discredit the USSR's foreign policy, undermine its international prestige, and complicate the holding of the Geneva talks.

Within the framework of this campaign, on Adelman's admission, the White House has prepared and sent to Congress two secret reports on these "violations" and has subsequently published unclassified versions of them.

Administration spokesmen have held numerous press conferences for members and leaders of Congress, disposing them to all intents and purposes against agreement with the Soviet Union. The scale of the anti-Soviet measures that are being implemented can be judged by the fact that Adelman has spoken 20 times in Congress on the problem of so-called violations alone, not to mention his numerous public statements and interviews. Moreover, U.S. Administration spokesmen have held special talks with their NATO allies in an attempt to persuade them that the Soviet Union has "broken" its commitments.

The U.S. fiction about Soviet "violations" of their international commitments under agreements have been repeatedly exposed by the Soviet Union, yet nonetheless, administration spokesmen are continuing their slanderous campaign. Even Adelman was forced to admit in this interview that the reaction of certain U.S. NATO allies to the campaign of fiction launched by the administration has been quite different from what the White House expected. Some of the allies, in his words, "were more irritated by the essence of the campaign." All these facts show how the U.S. Administration is creating a certain kind of atmosphere around the Soviet-U.S. talks and distorting the real state of affairs.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV DENIES DEFENSIVE AIMS OF SDI

PM011535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Treacherous Deception" -- capitalized passages between slantlines originally published in boldface]

[Text] The present U.S. Administration has made tremendous efforts to lull the vigilance of the peoples perturbed by reports that the United States is preparing to militarize space.

For nearly 2 years the U.S. President himself and his cabinet have been claiming from one day to the next that it is merely a case of innocuous scientific research whose aim is to determine whether it is possible to create some kind of miraculous defensive weapons which would destroy not people but only enemy missiles so that the use of nuclear weapons would become impossible and they would therefore be destroyed. To this they invariably added that, in general terms, this was an unusually lengthy business and the research would produce results only in the 21st century. So why worry now?

However, the further we go, the more facts accumulate attesting to the fact that the U.S. leaders' reassuring declarations are a treacherous deception aimed at weakening the resistance growing everywhere, including in the NATO countries, to the plans to militarize space.

Fantasy or Reality?

When President R. Reagan came out on 23 March 1983 with his widely billed plan to create a "space shield" which would allegedly reliably protect the United States and its allies, many people, including eminent scientists, treated this plan skeptically, as a fantasy induced by Hollywood's "Star Wars" movies.

Of course, the creation of sophisticated types of weapons using lasers, high energy particle flows, and so forth is not something for the present. However, in the future these "exotic" weapons, as the U.S. press calls them, may be a tremendous threat to mankind.

It is no accident that the U.S. Administration, in gambling on "exotic" types of weapons of the future, is sparing no expense.

The intitial stage of this program's development and implementation alone, planned for the period through the early nineties, will cost $60 billion. This is four times more than the cost of creating the atom bomb (the "Manhattan Project") and 50 percent more expensive than all military scientific research in the sphere of missile technology over a 30-year period -- from 1954 through 1983! These figures are contained in a report published 10 February by John (Payk), assistant director of the Federation of U.S. Space Research Scientists.

When you know how practical the Americans are, it is impossible to believe that it is planned to spend such enormous sums for the sake of mere curiosity -- to see whether or not anything will come of the "research." But that is far from all. In billing "exotic" types of weapons for "star wars," whose creation will require prolonged effort, the U.S. spokesman mention only through clenched teeth another component of space weaponry -- THE MISSILE SYSTEMS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEVELOPED AND COULD BE DEPLOYED COMPARATIVELY SOON. It is no accident that, addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee 21 February, F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, stated that the plan to prepare for "star wars" is "not a dangerous program" but "a central question of U.S. military planning." Here he said that the creation of a "partial defense system" designed to "protect U.S. missiles" (MISSILES! -- Yu. Zh.) will begin in the nineties. Note that "clarification," which is of extraordinarily great importance.

Whereas in March 1983 the U.S. President, in an attempt to make the plan to militarize space look attractive, unfoundedly alleged that the "space shield" was being created to defend the population of the United States and allied states. Now that the advertising campaign has ended, there is no longer any mention of that.

Now there is talk not of defending the population but merely of covering the 1,000 ICBM's on U.S. territory with the aid of antimissiles which (in contravention of the ABM defense limitation treaty) are being prepared there to be deployed partly on earth and partly in space.

Their Immediate Aim

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote back on 23 December last year, citing authoritative sources: "The plan for the immediate future has been substantially reduced -- it has been decided to turn from the attempt to create an impenetrable defense to an attempt to defend the U.S. ground-based nuclear arsenal."

Then, on 14 January, THE WASHINGTON POST, again citing statements by "U.S. official spokesmen," reported that "a certain group within the administration and the military are stepping up the pressure to examine the limited use of a proportion of the technology developed within the framework of the "star wars" program in the nearer (!) future without waiting for the results of the completed long-term study... They note that the technological process in individual spheres of this research is advancing more rapidly than many people think."

In particular, according to THE WASHINGTON POST observer (M. Getler), this applies to work to provide an ABM defense system for the Minuteman missile launch silos, future silos for the MX missiles, command centers, and submarine bases.

Finally, on 30 January THE WASHINGTON POST again reported that the Pentagon long ago began to develop this "more prosaic" system with a view to "defending the positions of U.S. strategic missiles."

"This program," the newspaper specified, "has been under way for 18 years (!), only sometimes coming into public view. That is why the United States can create a functioning system...far faster than previously supposed."

The explanations and clarifications came thick and fast. M. Kampelman, appointed by the White House as leader of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, Z. Brzezinski, former adviser to President J. Carter, and scientist R. Jastrow announced in an article published in late January in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE that, in addition to ground-launched missiles, preparation is under way to put into orbit 100 large military satellites, each of which will carry 150 intercepter missiles.

"These technical facilities have nothing exotic about them," they wrote. "When we have carried out several additional scientific studies and experimental design work, we could already (!) create and deploy a two-layer defense."

On 19 February UPI, citing statements by none other than Lieutenant General Abrahamson, told the whole world that "the first test (TEST, not "scientific research" -- Yu. Zh.) of space-launched ABM technology in space may take place as early as 1987."

On 27 March THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn announced that on instructions from "a private organization," a group of U.S. scientists has prepared a thorough report stating that "by approximately 1989 or perhaps 1988 some of the technologies which are being developed will have been brought to the stage of field tests and engineering developments."

Speaking in London 13 March, G. Keyworth, the U.S. President's senior science adviser, made the following clarifying statement in this connection (we quote him from THE FINANCIAL TIMES): "The concept has emerged of assembling an ABM system from a wide canvas of technology available in the United States...In the homing overlay experiment last June, the U.S. Army scored a direct hit on a ballistic missile with a high-speed projectile. It was a remarkable demonstration of accurate long-range aiming in a system assembled from off-the-shelf technology for only (!) $300 million."

It remains to be added that on 22 February, addressing a press conference, the U.S. President himself made it clear that Washington was by no means thinking of "research" but of specific plans to deploy space weapons.

Document Which Was Not Refuted

Naturally, all this particularly perturbs people who are aware of the calamities with which mankind is menaced by the "star wars" plans on whose implementation U.S. military specialists are working so zealously. It is no accident that during the debates at the recent Moscow session of the WPC Presidium it was this question which was the focus of attention. Calling for the struggle to be stepped up against the senseless "star wars" plans, those taking part in the session noted that U.S. military staffs have already drafted plans for using space weapons. In particular, they cited an important Pentagon document made public back on 15 January and not refuted by the military command.

This document, intended for "internal use," confirmed, the newspaper said in its comment, that "while U.S. and Soviet representatives are preparing to discuss questions of the nonmilitarization of space, the U.S. Air Force is pursuing a policy which envisages ensuring superiority in space."

It is a case of an Air Force combat manual signed by General Charles Gabriel, the Air Force chief of staff, and published in 1984 as an "aerospace doctrine."

In particular, it states that space "ensures unlimited potential and opportunities for military operations and somewhere where the Air Force can fulfill or support all its operations and tasks." "The Air Force," the manual continues, "will support U.S. technical superiority in the aerospace field and provide the potential for prolonged military operations by creating the means of conducting combat operations in space."

Of course, the U.S. Air Force command would not have ventured to draft this document and hand it out to the troops without the permission of the top leadership.

A final comment. As NEW YORK TIMES observer Philip Boffey stressed in an article published 7 March, specialists working in U.S. Government organs and in industry are now stating openly that space weapons are designed by no means for defense but for the fulfillment of "important OFFENSIVE functions." These weapons, Boffey writes, "can be used as a defensive adjunct to an offensive nuclear strike inasmuch as they will make it possible to launch nuclear missiles while the defense will be in reserve in the event of any retaliatory strike. They can attack and destroy enemy space satellites..."

Moreover, in the opinion of specialists, these weapons "can even be used for lightining strikes from space against relatively poorly defended ground-based targets -- such as aircraft, tankers, power stations. and grain fields -- to start immediate conflagrations and cause damage."

Thus, there is revealed the treacherous deception concerning the alleged "defensive nature" of the space system which it was proposed to create allegedly in the interests of all mankind "to make nuclear war impossible." If some people were taken in by this deception, it is with all the greater vigor that, having realized that they have been misled, they are now joining the struggle against the implementation of the plans set forth so frankly in the U.S. military's handbook.

The task of all those sincerely interested in preventing "star wars," which would be an inalienable component of an aggressive nuclear war, is to prevent the militarization of space, demanding the precise observance of the Soviet-U.S. accord on the subject matter and aim of the present talks in Geneva. During these talks constructive decisions can and must be reached if questions of space and nuclear weapons are discussed in a single package and in an interconnected way.

U.S. PRESSURES RELUCTANT FRANCE, SPAIN ON SDI

PM020822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Peace for Our Planet Protesting the 'Star Wars' Program; Washington Striving To Involve Allies in Militarization of Space"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 31 Mar -- The Reagan administration is stubbornly trying to involve its West European allies in the implementation of the dangerous plans for the militarization of space. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, returning from a European tour during which he took part in a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and visited Paris, admitted in conversation with journalists that U.S. allies are continuing to voice fears over the "star wars" program.

Paris, 31 Mar -- Washington is exerting undisguised pressure on France in an attmept to obtain its involvement in Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

According to a report in LE MONDE newspaper, during his visit to Paris U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger handed French Defense Minister C. Hernu a letter containing proposals for France to participate in the scientific research work being conducted in the United States in the sphere of the creation of space weapons. Washington adds that certain other U.S. NATO allies and Israel, Japan, and Australia have been taking part in the work too.

However, France, judging by press publications, is for the time being in no hurry to submit to U.S. pressure. Washington is having difficulty in persuading Paris to join in research on the preparation of military space programs, the newspaper LA CROIX points out.

Madrid, 31 Mar -- P. Nitze, consultant to the U.S. President and the secretary of state on arms control talks, who was visiting the Spanish capital, proposed to Spanish Premier F. Gonzalez that Spain participate in U.S. "technological programs" in return for support for the "star wars" program put forward by President Reagan. Washington, the Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16 writes, would like to obtain the Spanish Government's support on this question before R. Reagan's official visit to Madrid scheduled for the start of May. Until now the Spanish Government has not officially expressed its position on "star wars."

FRG AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI DEVELOPMENT

LD011448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Woerner, minister of defense of the Federal Republic of German, is holding talks in Washington today with U.S. Vice President Bush, and with Weinberger, the Pentagon chief. Here is an up-to-date news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] Both the American and the West German press are unanimously pointing out that the issue of FRG participation in American space weapons development is at the center of the current Washington talks of the head of the Bonn war department. As is known, this issue was placed before all NATO members by Weinberger at the recent session of the Nuclear Planning Group in Luxembourg. Judging by reports carried by the news agencies, however, Washington's call, although clearly menat to be an ultimatum, did not produce any particular enthusiasm even among the United State's closest allies. The British, the French, and even the West German Governments stated that they needed to think about it more. Denmark and Australia, for their part, declared outright that they will not take part in the American program of preparations for star wars. Under these conditions Washington took special measures to intensify pressure upon Bonn, which is usually seen as top pupil in the Atlantic class. General Abrahamson, head of the American military space program, was sent urgently to the West German war department and a number of other FRG ministries. At the same time Woerner, the Bonn defense minister, was invited to the United States. Addressing a meeting of American and West German politicians in Dallas, he announced that the FRG Government agrees to participate in implementing the Washington administration's plans for developing space weapons.

This statement caused a commotion even among experienced Bonn officials. Since when have statements on the most important issues been made not by the government, but by just one of its ministers? What's more, it was made not in its own capital, but on a visit? The fact of the matter is that certain circles in West Germany, whose interests are expressed by Woerner, really would like to become involved in major American military programs. The FRG military-industrial complex is counting on getting both additional profits and additional influence within NATO from this.

At the same time, many prominent West German politicians, including some of those present at the Dallas meeting, have warned sufficiently openly of the fact that FRG participation in the American star wars plans would have disastrous consequences for thickly-populated West Germany. I have to say that really none of this is an April Fools' Day joke.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL AIDES HOLD U.S. TALKS

PM290920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Persistent Need"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Mar -- The visit to Washington by a delegation of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament is over. The delegation members had meetings with U.S. Vice President G. Bush and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz during which they expressed extreme concern at the existing tension in international relations and the unending arms race.

At a press conference held here council members reported that they stressed above all the persistent need to seek the swift achievement of positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. It was obvious from their statements that they had met with "understanding" in Washington in word only. Thus, the U.S. Administration rejected the Soviet Union's proposal to freeze the sides' nuclear arsenals and end further missiles deployments. Nor did the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in north Europe, which is supported by both the Socialist International and the Soviet Union, meet with support from Washington. It was also stressed at the press conference that the United States clearly does not wish to give up the plans to militarize space.

The delegation members pointed to the resolve of the parties comprising the Socialist International to promote in every possible way progress in the USSR-U.S. talks, the multilateral Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and the Stockholm Conference.

LENINGRAD APPLIES TO HOST 1996 WINTER OLYMPICS

LD291354 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the USSR at its plenary meeting today unanimously supported the City of Leningrad's bid to stage the 1996 Winter Olympic Games.

The plenum instructed the country's NOC to send a corresponding letter to the International Olympic Committee with the accompanying necessary guarantees that the Olympic Games will be organized in full accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter.

The participants in the plenum reaffirmed their resolve to help strengthen the Olympic movement and pointed out the big role of sport in promoting mutual understanding, peace and friendship among sportsmen and young people of different countries. A report at the plenum was made by Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR's NOC.

The plenum passed a resolution which set the national sport federations the task of promoting their sports in the country more actively and take advantage of preparatios for the Olympic Games to encourage still more people to go in for sports. The resolution also stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of work by the Soviet representatives to the international sport associations and emphasized the importance of extending contacts with sport organizations of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The participants in the plenum expressed concern about the continuing trend for the growth of commercialization and professionalism in sport.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD310816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 29 Mar 85

["International Situation -- Question and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, foreign affairs commentator, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; Vladimir Tsvetsov, political observer; Yuriy Vvbornov, correspondent in Rome; and Aleksandr Popov, correspondent in Beirut]

U.S. Stance at Geneva

[Excerpts] [Shishlin] Regarding the work done during the last 2 and 1/2 weeks at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, these talks, as you know, are being conducted in an atmosphere of confidentiality. This seems justifiable, for the purpose of creating a maximum of favorable opportunities and avoiding external influences on the course of these talks.

[Lavrentyev] Nevertheless, judging from statements made by the U.S. Administration in connection with the talks, it is Washington's view that the U.S. delegation's position in Geneva should be supported with the pressure of force, by escalating the arms race. This was, in particular, the administration's argument in demanding new allocations for building strategic MX missiles. These allocations were approved by Congress. The star wars program pursues the same purpose, and $26 billion has already been allocated for its development. This manner of action -- as noted by the press abroad too -- cannot but cause concern, since talks can be held only on the basis of equality and equal security.

'United Front' Refuted

Nikolay Vladimirovich, in the press lately there have been some rather contradictory statements by a number of state and political figures from the West regarding the U.S. star wars plans. What is, in reality, the attitude of America's NATO allies in Europe toward these plans? This question is put by Viktor Mikhaylovich Patukov from Rzhev.

[Shishlin] There are numerous shades in the positions of various West European states. On the one hand, the immediate appearance may be that the NATO countries are maintaining a united front regarding support for the strategic directions of U.S. foreign policy. However, even within the fremework of this common front, we often hear also the voice of concern, since West Eurpeans must of course be concerned about what would happen if the U.S. Administration's plans regarding the militarization of space enter into the practical stage. So, of course, West Europeans are beginning to realize that this would lead to a disturbance of the military-strategic parity, to disturbing the present relative stability in international relations.

In this connection, it seems to me that we should go back and recall the conversations held in Moscow in March between West European politicians and Soviet leaders. These conversations were sufficiently unequivocal that naturally the political circles, as well as the public, in West Europe feel quite legitimate concern about where the U.S. space militarization line will ultimately lead. It is no accident when verbal skirmishes constantly occur now between West European politicians and U.S. statesmen. Not long ago, for instance, one such argument arose between Howe, British foreign secretary, and Perle, U.S. assistant secretary for defense. Howe permitted himself the impermissible -- from the viewpoint of U.S. political circles -- namely, he dared criticize those same notorious star wars plans. What was said about Britian's doubts regarding the consequences of implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative expresses, it seems to me, not only Britain's concern. In particular, Dumas, French minister of foreign relations, said even more specifically, that the very idea of militarizing space in itself is extremely dangerous.

So let me say this again, the united front of the West European states regarding the plans of the present U.S. Administration just does not exist. However, apart from noting this, I would like to say also something about the tendency in the disposition of West European politicians. It seems to me that the closer they look into the U.S. space militarization plans, the more they feel concerned about their own fate, about the future of mankind. I think that this tendency in itself does not arise from mythical fears, but from a quite specific assessment of the real consequences of this unrestrained arms race, and of the new directionin this arms race. It seems to me, therefore, that the intensification of the political dialogue taking place between the European socialist and capitalist states, the resumption of contacts between the socialist and capitalist countries in Europe, promises to be sufficiently fruitful. This is so because the Europeans have a common home, the Europeans have a common concern to make this home safe, and the Europeans also have a common interest in making the world as a whole safe too.

Terrorism in Italy

[Lavrentyev] V.P. Kobzev from Tula is interested in the struggle against terrorism in Italy. I passed the question to Yuriy Vybornov, our Rome correspondent.

[Vybornov] First of all, let me say that terrorism as a social phenomenon has a long history in the Appennines. It can conditionally be divided in two constituent parts: extreme ring-wing neofascist, and left-wing predominantly linked with the subversive activities of the notorious Red Brigades. Despite what might appear as their diametrically opposite political colors, these two phenomena are not juxtaposed to one another but, on the contrary, are closely interrelated. Both are directed against the forces of the left. That the main body of the Red Brigades, after a decade of bloodshed, found themselves smashed up so quickly, proves not so much the power of the law-and-order establishment but rather the fact that, having fulfilled their functions at a given time in history, the Red Brigades and others similar to them became irrelevant. ['akazalia poka nenuzhny].

Black Terror is another matter. It has a long history, much experience, and a broad social base. The main point is that it has mighty patrons who frequently occupy important state posts. For those patrons, the extremist attacks are a continuation of their own reactionary policy. That is why right-wing terrorism is not only alive but usually also unassailable and not to be caught. At any rate, nearly all major attacks over recent years -- such as the Bologna Station explosion in 1980, or the recent bomb explosion in the Naples-Milan train in December -- still remain unpunished. But they are not difficult to figure out. It became known that certain figures from the Italian secret service not only had information about the activities of the ultra-right, but were also directly helping them. For example, the police received information about two foreigners, supposedly involved in extremist activities in Italy a few years ago. Months of investigation followed, but it turned out that they had simply been set up by the secret services to misdirect the investigation along a false track and allow the true criminals to escape. Taking all of this into account, and also the well-thought-out tactics of the murderers who as a rule leave no trace, it becomes understandable what difficulties the justice system has to come up against. Individual members of extremist groupings do find themselves in the dock from time to time, but even this does not yet mean their end. Thus, several Black Shirts, on whose conscience lies the bomb explosion on the Italious fast train in 1974, were acquitted at a retrial for insufficient evidence. It barely needs mentioning that in these circumstances the terrorists feel confident and act brazenly.

Democratic forces in Italy have more than once demanded that truly effective measures be taken to put an end to reactionary subversion. However, for this purpose it is not at all enough to catch and punish the culprits, which, as we have seen, is not always done anyway. It is necessary to eliminate the roots of the phenomenon, to expose the secret levers and sources that direct and finance the criminals. Only then can there be hope for a true cure from Italy's chronic disease -- terrorism.

Lebanese Strife

[Lavrentyev] Pavel Fedorovich Troshin from Chelyabinsk, who took part in the Great Patriotic War, asks what the reason is for the split in Lebanon's Christian community. The answer to your question, Pavel Fedorovich, will be given by our correspondent in Beirut, Aleksandr Popov.

[Popov] There was a split this March in the Lebanese right-wing Christian forces resulting from a rebellion by armed formations of right-wing Christian parties, the so-called Lebanese Forces. The Lebanese patriotic press has recently been publishing reports of regular viists by Israeli representatives to the Mediterranean port of Juniyah for talks with Lebanese Forces representatives. Moreover, the group that rebelled has been regularly supplied directly with weapons and ammunition by Israeli launches calling at ports controlled by the Lebanese Forces. Another noteworthy fact in this connection is that contrary to the orders of the Kata'ib Party leadership, the Lebanese Forces are keeping their office in Jerusalem.

The local press note that the situation in the area controlled by the right-wing Christian forces becomes heated precisely at the time that Israel, meeting extremely strong resistance by the national patriotic forces in the occupied south of the country, started to pursue its so-called "iron fist" policy aimed at suppressing the resistance and intimidating the civil population. The Israeli authorities' terror however, came up against the doggedness and courage of the patriots, and it was at this time that use was made of the group of extremists within the right-wing Christian forces to exacerbate the situation in the Lebanese capital and other areas and thus detract attention from the events taking place in the south of the country. Observers note that the rebels, who call themselves the Christian Decision Movement, put forward demands aimed at dominating the Christian community and working for Lebanon's partition on the basis of religious creed; in other words, creating Christian cantons on the territory under their control.

The partition of Lebanon is possessed by all of the country's national patriotic forces, who believe that only a united Lebanon can achieve freedom and independence. The actions of the Christian Decision Movement go counter to the Lebanese Government's decisions aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country, preserving unity, and struggling for the south's liberation. In objective terms, they are playing into the hands of Israel and the United States, which stands behind it and has long been planning Lebanon's dismemberment into mini-states based upon the principle of religion. Thus far, the situation is areas controlled by the right-wing Christian force remains extremely tense. There is a continuing struggle between the various groups in the Lebanese forces. However, the answer to the questions of how the current actions by the Christian Decision Movement will end, what the progressive forces will be able to counter them with, and whether Israel and its agents' divisive plans will be brought to naught. This will be provided by the near future.

Pershing II Missile

[Lavrentyev] Viktor Volodko from Nakhodka asks us in a letter to give more details about the American Pershing II missile. He asks why it is considered a first-strike missile, and why it is called that.

Quite a lot is known about the Pershing II. The missile has a nuclear warhead, a guidance system and two solid-fuel engines. It has a flight range, according to various sources, from 1,800 to 2,500 km. Its launch weight is 7,200 kg, 10 meters long, and 1 meter wide. The flight time of these missiles from West Europe where they are stationed to the Soviet Union is just 5-6 minutes, so that the Pershing II is a typical first-strike weapon.

Now about the name of the missile. One more product of the U.S. military-industrial complex, it was given the name of the U.S. General John Pershing, a murky character, it has to be said. The path of the long military career of this man was literally lined with corpses. In command of a punitive corps in 1886, he slaughtered American Indian tribes, driving what was left of them onto reservations. In 1898, Pershing fought to suppress the revolutionary forces in Cuba that were fighting at that time against Spanish dominion, and at the same time, concealing his true aims under the banner of fighting European colonialists, he seized Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. In 1914 American forces under the command of Pershing invaded Mexico. The general completed his campaigns during World War I in the post of commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

In the history of the assertion of capitalism in America, Pershing is a figure of note. So it was not for nothing that those who create U.S. policy today, declaring a crusade against communism, gave his name to a weapon with which they hope to realize their expansionist plans.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE ENDS

PM011026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] Lome, 31 Mar -- The 73d Interparliamentary Union [IPU] ended here. Taking part in the conference's work was a delegation of the parliamentary group of the USSR, led by chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss.

In the concluding resolution on the question of contribution of parliaments to the cause of disarmament, ensuring peace and security, liquidating seats of tensions, there is the call to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to firmly exert every effort to stop the arms race.

The participants in the IPU conference welcomed the beginning of the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range -- which are being examined and will be resolved in conjunction with one another.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM010705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Will of the Peace Champions"]

[Text] A session of the WPC Presidium has been held in our motherland's capital. Four hundred representatives of various public and other organizations and liberation movements from more than 100 countries took part in this international forum. Topical problems of today were discussed and also questions of stepping up the struggle to secure peace, eliminate existing seats of military tension, and promote the efforts of states liberated from colonial paths to assert their sovereignty.

The documents unanimously adopted by the session evoked a big response: The WPC Presidium declaration in connection with the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan; and the appeal to the world's peoples to raise their voices in a powerful worldwide campaign against the militarization of space.

It has been graphically reaffirmed that the differences in the political, ideological, and other views of those who march in the ranks of the antiwar movements do not hinder them from acting jointly for the sake of defending and protecting the most valuable thing on earth -- the right to a peaceful life.

For the triumph of this right, the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition gave up millions of lives, proving by bitter experience in the furnace of World War II that no differences in political and social systems are an obstacle to joint struggle against the common, deadly danger. So it was in the time of the war against fascism and so it should be especially today, in the fact of the threat of nuclear war. Now, as indeed 40 years ago, the great alliance of the forces of peace is vitally essential. This is what the WPC Presidium declaration calls for. The voices of the emissaries of the multimillion cohort of fighters for the world's peaceful present and future lend new energy to the antiwar movements in different countries. A lasting peace does not descend like manna from heaven. It can be consolidated only by the joint efforts of all states and all peoples.

Dark clouds have descended on mankind as a result of the provocative militarist course of the latter-day aspirants to world domination. But it was not only alarm for the fate of the peoples that sounded from the forum platform. Its participants voiced a firm conviction of the possibility that the peace-loving forces can secure a radical change for the better in international relations.

Today, the development of the struggle against Washington's plans to militarize space is assuming paramount importance. This course adopted by the United States entails the start of a new and extremely dangerous spiral in the arms race and an intensification in confrontation and the threat of world catastrophe.

This is why the forum participants' appeal sounds so topical: Halt the preparations for "star wars"! Ensure the success of the Geneva talks! Space should serve peace and progress! This is in the interests not of any one country or group of countries but of the whole world community, including the United States. It is no accident that prominent U.S. scientists, politicans, and public figures are making essentially similar appeals to their own government, warning of the very dangerous consequences of expanding the arms race to space.

The WPC has resolutely advocated freezing both sides' nuclear arsenals. It calls for persistent efforts to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, the withdrawal of those already deployed, a complete ban on nuclear tests, the liquidation of all foreign nuclear bases, the creation of nuclear-free zones, and the radical reduction of military budgets. All nuclear powers must make a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The forum stressed the importance of the struggle to completely ban and destroy nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons. This task prompts broad sections of the world public to energetic actions.

The voices of the emissaries of Asian, African, and Latin American countries sounded loudly from the platform of the Moscow WPC Presidium session. The military-political complexes of the imperialist powers operate thousands of kilometers from many of these countries, but the pernicious consequences of the arms race unleashed by the militarists are felt directly be peoples seeking to eliminate the difficult legacy of colonial times.

The widespread demonstrations by the international public in defense of peace and for progress in the cause of disarmament meet the basic interests of the peoples of the developing countries, and the struggle of those countries for a just international economic order promotes the successes of the antiwar movement. The session participants expressed solidarity with peoples defending their freedom and independence in the face of the interventionist actions of U.S. imperialism and its agents. The sinister shadow of war hangs over Nicaragua. U.S. threats to Cuba continue. The U.S. arming of Pakistan endangers peace in that region. The situation in the Near East is causing great concern.

The mighty forces of the champions of peace, full of determination to defend their just cause, are erecting a barrier in the way of the aggressive circles of imperialism. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries go to meet the proposals and demands of broad sections of the international public. The complex and dangerous situation in the international arena calls for a redoubling of efforts for the sake of peace and the peoples' security. "People of peace!" the WPC Presidium declaration appeals. "Be vigilant! We must combat war before it ever starts!" Success in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe lies in the unity and cohesion of all peace-loving forces.

SHULTZ, DOBRYNIN MEET, DISCUSS GDR INCIDENT

LD021052 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin had a meeting here with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: We discussed with the secretary of state the entire complex of Soviet-U.S. relations, from the Geneva talks to relations in other fields. In the course of that discussion we touched upon the incident with U.S. servicemen in the GDR. It was agreed that the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany and the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe and their representatives would come into contact to close that matter and also to examine possible measures to avert incidents involving the staff of the military liaison missions.

Assistant Secretary of State Palmer stated that Secretary of State Shultz had instructed him to announce his satisfaction with that accord.

'ESPIONAGE' ACTS BY U.S. ATTACHES NOTED

PM011444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS observer V. Ponomarev article: "The Pentagon's 'Photographers'"]

[Text] The actions of the U.S. espionage department against the socialist community countries are becoming increasingly provocative. It looks as though the Washington politicians are convinced of their special right to do what they like, how they like, and where they like. Thus, in February U.S. Military Attache F. Myer was expelled from Poland for entering a restricted area and taking photographs. He is the 14th American diplomat to have been declared persona non grata for espionage activity in Poland. At the same time (G. Zyuss), a U.S. secret service agent, was convicted in Berlin of gathering espionage information of a military nature.

The escapades of U.S. military intelligence officers in the Soviet Union are also accompanied by a series of scandalous exposures. Several times in a single year the U.S. consul general in Leningrad had to listen to what were for him unpleasant verbal reports from Soviet officials. About how Assistant Naval Attaches D. Furleigh and W. Henry, attempting to enter a restricted area, "lost their way" 100 km from the Leningrad-Moscow route and were detained by the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate in the region of Luga. About how this same Furleigh took secret photographs of installation in Leningrad, concealing the camera under his outer clothing like a provincial trickster. He took photographs from bridges, viaducts, and even sometimes through cracks in plant fences. About how Naval Attache S. (Kolborn), who was trying to photograph a restricted installation from the Kalinkin bridge, fled from truck drivers who had chanced upon him through the alleys of Leningrad. How Assistant Naval Attache J. Lipscomb was taken unawares on more than one occasion while trying to photograph installations in Leningrad secretly. He blurted out with soldierly bluntness to the patrol that detained him that he was fulfilling an instruction from his leadership, since he had "been given the duty of monitoring the situation at Leningrad's industrial enterprises."

Assistant Air Attache V. Perroy was caught red-handed near the position of a military unit near Kaluga, also with a camera. This brazen "amateur photographer" by that time had already had some explaining to do to Border Guards on the Black Sea coast, where he secretly photographed a military harbor, and to a patrol in the restricted area of the military airfield near Saki.

The attention of the U.S. defense attache was repeatedly drawn to cases of illegal actions by U.S. military intelligence officers, including the involvement of their wives in carrying out espionage acts. The Repperts were caught red-handed in Odessa when the assistant military attache's wife used trickery to photograph the buildings and territory of the Red Banner Odessa Military District headquarters. In order to "get lost" on purpose near a military airfield, Lt Col Reppert himself traveled by "Intourist" car to Saki, from where he took a local bus, then crawled up to the aircraft by a round-about route, so to speak. He tried without success to "memorize" them while hiding from the Soviet sentry. Another "amateur photographer" from the Pentagon R. Bush, assistant air attache, also contrived to get there.

People in the military commandant's office in Kharkov remember the dismayed expression of Colonel R. Lajoie, currently leader of the U.S. liaison mission in Berlin, and his colleague in the espionage business Major M. Peters, also a staffer of the same "mission," who, while traveling from Kharkov to Chuguyev "got lost" with cameras in a restricted area. The people in Kharkov describe how this same honorable colonel climbed over fences in an attempt to steal into a restricted area of plant territory.

When it comes to climbing over fences and spying thorugh cracks at what is happening in other people's houses, the colonels-cum-"stuntmen" have been highly "successful." But as for the profitability of their Pentagon photo studio, that is very dubious.

U.S. PREPARING 'OPEN ATTACKS' AGAINST TERRORISM

LD020957 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration is preparing open attacks on countries it does not like under the far-fetched pretext of "struggle with terrorism." Fresh evidence of these preparations is a statement made by a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State.

He frankly said that the administration intended to take any action it thinks fit to counter terrorist attacks. President Reagan and other officials have more than once made their views of this matter known, he added. Indeed, the President and other senior officials have stated unambiguously on more than one occasion their readiness to resort to brute armed force to "punish" countries which do wrong in one way or another. It follows from their statements that all the national liberation movements progressive organizations and countries refusing to follow in the wake of U.S. aggressive foreign policy course should be considered "terrorist."

TURKEY'S OZAL ARRIVES IN U.S. TO TALK WITH REAGAN

LD020700 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey arrives here today for an official visit. He will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

Spokesmen of the U.S. Administration make it clear that main attention at the talks will be given to the question of "long-term measures to strengthen the southern flank of NATO." The matter concerns, in particular, the study of a possibility of transferring U.S. military bases from Greece to Turkey at the end of the current decade.

A high-placed staff member of the Department of State has virtually admitted that this is one of the options being considered now by the administration which is seriously worried by the striving of Greece, which is also a NATO member, to pursue an increasingly independent course.

The question of "Strategic Defence Initiative" will also figure on the agenda. The State Department's spokesman confirmed that Turkey was among NATO countries which Washington officially invited to join in the realisation of the "star wars" program aimed at militarising outer space.

PRAVDA HITS REAGAN 'THREATS' AGAINST NICARAGUA

PM020921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Intimidating Nicaragua"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar -- U.S. President Reagan has once again addressed undisguised threats to sovereign Nicaragua.

In a routine radio address the master of the White House in point of fact proclaimed it a U.S. "duty" to interfere militarily in Central America for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionary and national liberation movement which has gripped that region. In an attempt to justify Washington's claims to supremacy in Central America, Reagan intimidated Americans with the danger of "communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere" and held forth demagogically about Central America being turned into a "bridgehead for subversive operations." Reagan did not contrive to corroborate his unfounded allegations with a single fact -- a very characteristic feature of many recent statements by the present master of the White House.

Raining down crude attacks on Nicaragua, the head of the Washington administration maintained that U.S. support for the gangs of "contras" making incursions into Nicaraguan territory is "justified from the moral viewpoint and closely linked to U.S. national security." Washington can in no way forgive the Nicaraguans for taking their country's destiny into their own hands and embarking on the building of a new life.

W. Alexander, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress (Democrat from Arkansas), was sharply critical of Reagan's radio address. He described the President's statements as an appeal for war against Nicaragua. As the American press points out, Reagan's bellicose statement was made on the eve of the administration's submission to Congress of a request for permission to use $14 million to fund gangs of Nicaraguan "contras."

U.S. PREPARING BASE FOR ASSAULT IN GULF OF MEXICO

LD020149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] New York, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is preparing a new base for aggression against its neighbors to the south, the countries of the Caribbean Basin and Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico. According to an ABC-TV report from Key West, in Florida, the Pentagon is now seeking a suitable port of registration for the battleship New Jersey, which is not without notoriety.

In December 1983, on White House orders, this battleship bombarded peaceful Lebanese settlements with shells weighing one ton each. As a result of this barbaric shelling, there were many casualties among the civilian population.

Washington now intends to use the battleship Wisconsin and its support group for the same purposes, but in the waters to the south of the United States. It is being pointed out, in particular, that the most suitable site for development of a new base might be Key West itself. On the initiative of the present administration, the U.S. Navy Department has already invested $25 million in expanding its small anchorage in this area. Key West reaches far out into the Gulf, and, as is plain from the ABC commentary, the Reagan administration intends to exploit its convenient situation to flex its muscles before those countries which are "not altogether well-disposed toward Washington."

Thus, it is a question of establishing in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a springboard for aggression, and of building up U.S. permanent strike-forces in the region, forces which can be used by Washington at any moment for purposes of blackmail and intervention against any country in the region.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN REBELS

PM290958 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov commentary under the rubric "Cable With a Comment": "Who They Are Nurturing" -- first paragraph is unnamed TASS correspondent report]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar -- The U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs has voted to earmark financial aid for the "Cambodian insurgents."

Before commenting on this report, let us explain that Washington describes as "Cambodian insurgents" the enemies of the Khmer people who have taken refuge on Thailand's territory and are waging an open war against the PRK. It is no secret that these reactionary groupings, which have set up, on instructions from outside, a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," have set themselves the goal of restoring the old order in Cambodia, which experienced the tragedy of Pol Potist genocide. It is also well known that even in the past they enjoyed support from the United States, receiving via third countries money, combat materiel, and weapons which they use in armed attacks on Cambodia's peaceful villages.

Reports arrive almost daily from the Cambodia-Thailand border region about new bandit onslaughts by the Pol Pot holdouts trying to disrupt the process of the PRK's normal development. Vigilantly guarding the borders of their republic, units of the people's revolutionary army deal a fitting rebuff to them.

While following a course of militarizing the region and whipping up tension, so far Washington has officially emphasized in every way its "noninvolvement" in the provocative actions by "Cambodian insurgents." Recently, however, voices calling on the White House "to participate more actively in solving the Cambodian problem" have been increasingly persistently heard in the United States. All indications show that the first step toward such a "participation" has been taken. The sum of 5 million dollars has been appropriated for military purchases by reactionary Khmer groupings.

It is true that people in Washington are making the hypocritical proviso that this money is not to go to the "odious" Pol Potists but to the groupings of Son Sann and Sihanouk. But what, may one ask, is the difference? It is, after all, clear to everyone that the weapons bought with the American millions will be used for the very same purpose -- for armed provocations against the PRK. Furthermore, an agreement on "coordination of efforts in the military sphere" is in operation between the Pol Potists and the groupings of Son Sann and Sihanouk.

Attention is drawn by the fact that the subcommittee's decision came soon after the return of R. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, to Washington from a visit to Thailand. While in Bangkok, this high-ranking Pentagon official stressed in every way the United States special concern with Southeast Asia. Recently, in his report to a House subcommittee, he asked Congress to increase sharply the funds for the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia, which is supposedly necessary for the "defense of U.S. national interests."

This is familiar terminology, which covers up the imperialists' expansionist plans. The progressive press in Southeast Asian countries notes that these plans threaten peace and the security of peoples in the region.

U.S. UNWILLING TO RATIFY CONVENTION ON GENOCIDE

LD291613 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 29 TASS -- The American newspaper NEWSDAY has described as scandalous the stubborn unwillingness of the United States to ratify the convention on preventing the crime of genocide and on punishment for it. The fact, it said, was of special significance now that nearly 40 years has elapsed since the end of World War II. The paper recalled that most of the countries had long joined the convention.

The Convention on Genocide, which was endorsed by U.S. General Assembly on December 9, 1948, was sent by U.S. President Harry Truman to the Senate for approval way back in 1949. But it was only in 1974 that it was submitted for discussion by the entire Senate for the first time. The upper chamber of U.S. Congress has since stubbornly refused to ratify the important international legal document.

USSR-PRC TRANSPORT TALKS END; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011735 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Talks have ended in Moscow today between organizations and departments concerned of the USSR and a PRC Government delegation on transport issues.

The sides discussed at the talks questions and outlined measures pertaining to ensuring the growing volume of carriage of foreign-trade cargoes between the USSR and the PRC. The heads of the delegations -- Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Zhao Weichen, deputy chairman of the PRC State Economic Council, signed a protocol on the results of the talks. Present at the signing ceremony was PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang.

Later in the day, Zhao Weichen, the head of the PRC delegation, left for home.

MOSCOW SEEKS 'SERIOUS IMPROVEMENT' IN PRC TIES

OW010503 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Lately, the world public has shown great interest in Soviet-Chinese relations and prospects for their development. For example, Western and Japanese newspapers and periodicals have frequently speculated about the growth rate of Soviet-Chinese trade and the scope of scientific and technical exchanges between our two countries. A recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee reiterated that the Soviet Union wants to see a serious improvement in relations with China. This has aroused strong reactions abroad. Foreign newspapers and periodicals have also paid keen attention to statements by the Chinese side concerning the wish to develop ties between the two countries. In this connection, our station observer Mulatov writes:

Dear listeners, you probably already know that the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee held a regular meeting a few days ago to discuss the question of further developing foreign trade. The meeting pointed out: An increase in bilateral trade indicates a step in the improvement of relations between two countries. We have already reported the meeting to you. Now, I believe that both the Soviet and the Chinese people can say for sure that the possibilities do exist between our two socialist countries for carrying out mutually beneficial cooperation, enhancing mutual understanding, and fostering an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, friendship, and trust in various fields of relations between our two countries.

We must not forget the rich experience and fine tradition of large-scale cooperation in the economic construction as well as in science and technology between the Soviet Union and China. In the past, our two countries also took concerted action in global policy. The experience tells us that such cooperation not only benefited the Soviet Union and China but also constituted an important factor in international relations in Asia and the world.

This is why the international public has paid close attention to any report concerning Soviet-Chinese relations, such as the reports on the signing of trade agreement and the upcoming political consultations between the two countries. A sign of further mutual understanding between our two socialist powers would arouse displeasure among the imperialist clique. You should not be surprised at the displeasure because, as is known by all, the U.S. ruling clique has set their goal on undermining the socialist system on a global scale, including in Europe and Asia.

As if it were afraid of fire, the imperialist clique fears the growing role and influence of socialism in international affairs and the strengthening of unity of the countries of the world socialist system. Therefore, any fact or sign of improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations or of the unanimity or similarity in the views of the Soviet Union and China is taken by the imperialist clique as a sort of warning. For example, the exposure and strong condemnation by the Soviet Union and China against the U.S. conspiracy in Nicaragua has irritated Washington. Even our two countries' natural coincidence in this viewpoint is regarded as a scheme of world communism.

Dear listeners, however, what is most important to us is our two countries' sincere desire to approach and cooperate with each other in the interests of peace and socialism.

U.S.-PRC AGREEMENT ON WARSHIP VISIT NOTED

PM281356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Report by the Newspaper YOMIURI"]

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar -- The newspaper YOMIURI has published a report that says, citing military sources in Tokyo, that the United States and China have agreed that the first call to the port of Shanghai by three American destroyers from the U.S. 7th Fleet will take place next April.

It is claimed that this agreement was reached during the latest American-Chinese consultations.

PRC CONSTRUCTS COUNTRY'S BIGGEST POWER STATION

PM271549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Thermal Power Station Near Shanghai"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar -- XINHUA reports that the construction of China's biggest power station has begun in a suburb of Shanghai. Its planned capacity is 2.4 million kilowatts. It is one of the key facilities in the state capital investment plan. Some 960 million yuan are earmarked for its construction.

The construction of the first phase of the station will involve the installation of four Chinese-made generators each with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts.

'PROVOCATIVE' NATURE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' VIEWED

PM011612 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[A. Golts "Observer's Notes": "Rehearsing an Adventure"]

[Text] "We believe that peace is only being maintained in Korea thanks to the presence of our forces and the South Korean forces that are combat capable to the utmost extent," J. Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff [in South Korea], stated quite recently. If one is to believe this ranking Pentagon officer, it appears that were it not for the U.S. occupation corps in the south of the peninsula the DPRK would "immediately attack South Korea." These claims pepper the speeches of U.S. representatives.

Wickham's statement nonetheless deserves particular attention since it was made at a time when the extremely tense situation on the peninsula irrefutably proves that the United States has brought not peace but the sword of military danger to this land. The latest U.S.-South Korean maneuvers in the "Team Spirit" series, the largest of all those held annually by the Pentagon in Asia, have been rumbling on in the south of Korea for 2 months now. "Team Spirit '85" has involved over 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen, a powerful U.S. Navy squadron, including the aircraft carrier Midway and the helicopter carrier Tarawa, and major U.S. Air Force formations.

The very fact that such a powerful grouping of troops and naval forces is concentrated thousands of kilometers from the United States and in direct proximity to DPRK borders is essentially a provocation. The maneuvers themselves are also openly provocative in nature. During these maneuvers, U.S. and South Korean formations have been rehearsing the forced crossing of water obstacles and the seizure of fortified areas. The maneuvers culminated in the recent landing of an assualt force of 10,000 Marines near the city of Pohang. Several dozen warships, combat helicopters, and shipborne ground-attack aircraft supported the assault operations with missiles and artillery.

It is worth noting that in the last few years during the "Team Spirit" maneuvers, as the Japanese press points out, the Pentagon has been rehearsing inflicting "preventive nuclear strikes" across the entire breadth of DPRK territory. This "rehearsal" is downright sinister in nature. After all, as is well known, U.S. strategists have deployed over 1,000 nuclear munitions in South Korea. During this militarist bacchanalia, General Wickham dared to speak of the "peace-making role of the U.S. troops" in Korea and the "threat" allegedly existing on the DPRK side.

The facts, however, irrefutably prove the opposite. It is the United States and its obedient Seoul regime that are nurturing aggressive designs. "Team Spirit" is not only a military provocation, but a political one as well. It is a sort of response by Washington and Seoul to the principled and constructive policy of the DPRK, which consistently advocates the easing of tension on the peninsula, dialogue, and the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis.

This time, the holding of "Team Spirit" has served as one of the main reasons why the second round of talks between Pyongyang and Seoul on economic issues were not held. The South Korean side is unjustifiably accusing the DPRK of wrecking the talks. But how is it possible to hold talks under the rumble of artillery salvos and to the accompaniment of the threats coming from Washington and Seoul.

The "Team Spirit" maneuvers are proof of aggressive U.S. plans not only with regard to the DPRK. They are also proof of U.S. imperialism's sinister designs with regard to all developing states. It is not hard to note that rehearsals are under way on the Korean peninsula and in its adjoining waters for an aggressive concept which the U.S. press has recently been terming the "Weinberger doctrine." It was the U.S. defense secretary who put forward a number of "demands," whose implementation would, in his opinion, ensure a "rapid victory" in a military adventure.

Above all, he believes U.S. Armed Forces should be prepared for immediate transfer to any part of the world to take part in a military conflict. During "Team Spirit '85" there were transfers of large military contingents from the continental United States, Guam, the Philippines, and Japan. Bearing in mind the Pentagon's sad experience of the gradual "excalation" of aggression in Vietnam, Weinberger insists on immediately creating overwhelming superiority in forces and means. In a relatively short period of time, a powerful 2,000-strong grouping equipped with the latest weapons, including nuclear weapons, is being formed. Using these groupings, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes, the Pentagon strategists are counting on carrying out punitive operations in various parts of the world. Thus, South Korea has become a sort of laboratory where sinister U.S. strategic concepts are rehearsed.

Finally, one cannot fail to note the role played by the "Team Spirit" maneuvers in the formation of an aggressive military bloc that includes the United States, South Korea, and Japan. After all, the latter is only formally not a participant in these militarist games. The Japanese islands have become a region for the operational deployment of formations for transfer to South Korea. Japanese generals are attending the "Team Spirit" maneuvers as observers. Thus, Japan has to all intents and purposes been involved in the maneuvers. And this is only the start of the implementation of the schemes of the Pentagon and Japanese military circles. The journal ASIA PACIFIC COMMUNITY, quoting Pentagon spokesmen, has reported that plans for joint exercises between the Armed Forces of the United States, Japan, and South Korea are being prepared.

Things are by no means limited to exercises, as the well-informed Hong Kong newspaper SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST testifies. According to its information, the Pentagon has already created operational plans to hold joint combat operations between the Armies of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The South Korean Armed Forces will be operationally subordinate to the command of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

Virtually any aspect of "Team Spirit '85" exhaustively testifies to the role played by the Pentagon in "maintaining peace" in Korea and the Asian and Pacific region as a whole. Analysis of the maneuvers proves that the Pentagon strategists are stepping up preparations for new aggressive wars in Asia.

There is an extremely symbolic detail in the current militarist games: Special units -- the "Green Berets" -- are participating in them for the first time. These are the very same butchers and killers who carried out monstrous crimes in Indochina. This time, as the press has reported, they are to rehearse the delivery of portable nuclear land mines deep into "enemy" territory. There is probably no better symbol of the U.S. military's "peace-making mission" in the Far East than the cutthroat and killer in a green beret with a nuclear land mine on his back!

AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF DPRK POWER PLANT REPORTED

SK300853 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Dear listeners: We have just received news from the DPRK that the No 16, the last generation block at Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, has started operation.

In this connection, our station reporter writes: The construction of one of Asia's largest power plants here has been completed thanks to Soviet cooperation. This thermal power plant is now ready to produce power to its fullest official capacity of 1.6 million kw.

It was toward the end of the 1960's when the name of the small city of Pukchang began to be known throughout the DPRK. At that time, the construction of a thermal power station began on a bank of the Taedong River where water abounds.

The DPRK called this construction project a great source of future light and energy. This power plant is to keep enterprises, construction sites, mines, and houses supplied with power and will play an important role in creating new industrial sectors. A great number of people went there from all over the country and the construction project was declared a construction site of all the people of the country.

The blueprint for this thermal power plant was drafted by Leningrad engineers. The rich experience acquired by Soviet engineers and chemists in the course of building thermal power plants in our country and various foreign countries has been broadly used in the construction of this Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and all the successes achieved by modern science and technology have been applied to its construction. For example, this power plant was built on the basis of the so-called principle of block, which ensures that each individual generation block can operate independently. This thermal power plant has a central control tower designed to run all the complicated processes.

The Soviet Union has helped the DPRK build this vast power plant economically and technically. More than 2,000 Soviet engineers and technicians worked in Pukchang, mostly assembling, coordinating, and running the facilities, as well as training the native energy workers on the spot.

Because of their studiousness and high-level skills, the Soviet engineers enjoyed the deep respect of the Korean comrades. Highly appreciating the Soviet emissaries' contribution to developing the Republic's energy industry, the DPRK Government conferred medals on more than 300 Soviet engineers.

As is widely known, through Soviet cooperation three other thermal power plants besides the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant -- the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, the Unggi Thermal Power Plant, and the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant -- have been constructed in the DPRK.

More than 60 percent of the total power output in the Republic is produced by 4 power plants. Soviet-Korea cooperation in the field of energy industry is continuing. During the 1986-90 12th 5-Year Plan period, our country will help the DPRK build the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with the capacity to produce 600,000 kw of electricity. Also, our country will help build the second phase of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant.

The completion of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is another example showing the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and DPRK. As in all relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, cooperation in this field is undoubtedly contributing to strengthening and developing our friendship.

JAPAN STUDYING PARTICIPATION IN SDI PROGRAM

LD300357 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo March 29 TASS -- The Government of Japan has received an offical message from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger inviting it to join in the program of preparations for "star wars", Japan's Foreign Minister Shitaro Abe has disclosed in parliament.

According to the foreign minister, the message requests that the answer be given within 60 days. Japanese ministries and departments have begun to study that issue feverishly. However, as the newspaper YOMIURI stresses today, "positively" to the Reagan administration's proposal to take part in outer space militarization. Earlier Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed readiness to make the newest Japanese technology available to the United States for the development of space weapons.

JAPANESE 'STRATEGIC ASSISTANCE' HELPS U.S. POLICY

LD011956 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Sergey Ruslanov commentary]

[Excerpts] Talks have been held in Tokyo between America's under secretary for political affairs, Mr Armacost, and top officials of Japan's foreign policy department. The main topic was coordinating the policy of the two countries in giving so-called strategic assistance. Here is what a Radio Moscow news analyst, Sergey Ruslanov writes:

The so-called strategic assistance is being used more and more as a means of carrying out the imperial policy of the United States and its Far Eastern ally, Japan. This is borne out by the fact that early this year an agreement was reached in Los Angeles at a meeting between America's secretary of state, Shultz, and Foreign Minister Abe Shintaro which provides for holding in the future regular bilateral consultations on the issue. And now at the talks in Tokyo the United States and Japan decided to use the strategic distribution of economic assistance to support antipopular regimes in various parts of the world.

It is indicative that lately the ruling circles in Japan are showing more and more interest in giving strategic assistance. Political observers point out that the reason for Japan's readiness to extend assistance to such distant countries as those in Latin America and the Caribbean is the strong pressure put on it by Washington. It demands that Tokyo share the burden of helping the regimes that are to America's liking. However, it is also necessary to bear in mind the ambitions of Japan's present-day rulers, who claim the role of not only an economic but also a political leader, especially in the countries of the Third World. The assistance given by Tokyo, on shackling terms, is used as a tool of pressure and open blackmail on the recipient countries. It is also indicative that Japan is giving strategic assistance in violation of the resolution of the country's parliament, which prohibits granting aid to countries where it could be used for military purposes.

JAPANESE NAVY TO TAKE PART IN U.S. EXERCISES

LD311851 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Ivan Lidin commentary]

[Text] The Japanese National Defense Department has announced that as of next year the country's Navy will take part in the annual American naval exercise codenamed "Fleetex." Our observer Ivan Lidin comments.

The National Defense Department's budget for the new fiscal year, which starts in Japan on 1 April, sets aside hundreds of millions of yen for the "Fleetex" exercise. Tokyo attaches primary importance to building up naval strength. That is the issue on which Japan and the United States see eye to eye. The United States wants a strong Japanese Navy to carry part of the burden to protect American strategic interests in the Pacific. And some circles in Tokyo dream of bringing back the times when the Imperial Navy reigned supreme in the southern seas.

As you can see, the goals are different, but the means to achieve them are the same. They imply the buildup of Japan's naval strength. This explains why Tokyo and Washington are paying very much attention to the Japanese Navy. Incidentally, it was Washington that induced Tokyo to include Japanese naval forces in a so-called sphere of responsibility, thousands of miles off the Japanese islands. This in turn led to a sharp increase in spending on the Japanese Navy to modernize it in line with the Pentagon's higher requirements. Joint naval exercises have been held much more often to enable American and Japanese admirals to compare notes on the art of combat at sea today. The Asian public has drawn attention to a statement by the Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, formerly a naval officer, who said that the Japanese Navy will act jointly with the American fleet even if it decides to use nuclear weapons.

As is known, the Japanese Constitution categorically banned the presence of Japanese Self-Defense Forces outside the country. Japanese-American naval exercises give the Tokyo hawks a loophole for bypassing this ban. For instance, the Japanese Navy has become a permanent participant in a multilateral exercise codenamed "Rimpac" in the central part of the Pacific. Washington is exploring the possibility of using Japanese naval forces in controlling the straits linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The National Defense Department's decision to take part in the "Fleetex" naval maneuvers actually means further expansion in the Japanese Navy's zone of action, for the area of the "Fleetex" exercise is very wide. It covers not only the whole of the Pacific but also separate areas in the Indian Ocean, so it's not ruled out that next year Japanese ships may appear off the western shores of Southeast Asia.

SOVIET ENVOY TO JAPAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM011359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Mar -- P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary toJapan, presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito of Japan today.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIA'S RAO, PLEDGES MORE AID

LD011615 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has met and talked in the Kremlin today with P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's defence minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

Views were exchanged in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding on questions of Soviet-Indian relations and on some key international issues.

The sides have pointed out with satisfaction the continuing development of Soviet-Indian friendly relations and many-sided ties in various fields on the solid basid of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. They reaffirmed the striving expressed during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, on March 13 to broaden and deepen these relations further in every way possible for the benefit of their peoples, in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

The Soviet people, Andrey Gromyko said, treat with understanding and sympathy the efforts made by the friendly Indian people for strengthening their country's national independence and unity and her economic and defence potential, at increasing India's role in international affairs. The Soviet Union will further give all-round assistance to peaceable independent India in the resolution of these tasks.

Both sides expressed concern about the continuing tension in the world, the incessant arms race, the danger of its spreading to outer space.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko pointed out, is firmly determined to do its utmost to avert the threat of nuclear war, put an end to the arms race on the earth and prevent it in outer space.

In the course of the meeting the sides stressed the need for a further invigoration of efforts by all peace forces in repelling the intrigues of imperialism, preventing nuclear war and strengthening universal peace. In this connection the Soviet side has highly appraised the New Delhi declaration adopted in January this year by the heads of state and government of six countries, which contains a call for taking all the necessary measures to put an end as soon as possible to the arms race, to reduce and then scrap the nuclear arsenals and eliminate the very threat of nuclear war.

P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed that the tasks of preserving and strengthening universal peace are in the forus of attention of the Rajiv Gandhi government, which has made and intends to continue making vigorous efforts in that direction. In common with all peace-loving states, India has a stake in the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, in putting an end to the dangerous arms race.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPV MESSAGE OF THANKS TO CPSU

PM291500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades,

On behalf of Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese people we express sincere gratitude to Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people for the warm congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the formation of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

We note with joy that the relations of indissoluble friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPV and the CPSU and between the SRV and the USSR are steadily growing stronger and developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthening the socialist community and ensuring lasting peace worldwide.

Allow us to express the wish that Soviet Communists and the entire fraternal Soviet people under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU will achieve great new victories in successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums in the struggle to maintain peace and to ensure the total triumph of socialism and communism on earth.

With communist greetings,

CPV Central Committee

PRK MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI AID TO 'BANDITS'

BK310426 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The PRK Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the Thai authorities' hostile acts gainst the PRK. The statement notes that recently Bangkok has actively provided military aid to Khmer reactionary bandits who have bases on Thai territory. Bangkok has continued its armed provocations at the PRK border and has made every effort to stage propaganda activities against the PRK. Such acts are against the Thai people's interests and pose a danger to peace and security in Southeast Asia. They make the situation in the region more tense, undermining the tendency toward dialogue and exchanges of views between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The Cambodian people always have a sincere desire to develop the relations of friendship and good-neighborliness with Thailand. The PRK always respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country. However, the Cambodian people are determined to retaliate against any acts affecting the freedom and independence of their fatherland in order to defend the revolutionary gains. Thai authorities must stop their dangerous provocations against the PRK. This is stressed in the statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry.

CAMBODIAN-THAI BORDER CLASHES DISCUSSED

PM011419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 3

[V. Pritual commentary: "Who Is Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Alarming reports of large-scale provocations against the PRK are continuing to come in from the Cambodian-Thai border.

Under cover of military exercises, the Thai Army is concentrating its subunits near the border and using artillery to shell Cambodian territory. Special alarm is caused, so the press points out, by the stand taken by the government of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who declared recently that "any actions and any measures are justified for the purpose of defending our sovereignty." These openly provocative actions lead merely to the exacerbation of the situation around Cambodia and hinder the dialogue that recently began between the states of Indochina and some of the ASEAN countries. By making slanderous fabrications about supposed violations of the Thai border by Vietnamese volunteer troops, the newspaper NHAN DAN wrote recently, the Thai rulers are hoping to mislead public opinion, camouflage this policy of support for the Khmer reactionaries, and distort Vietnam's goodwill and its peace-loving course.

At the request of the PRK Government, the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the United Nations sent the UN secretary general a letter containing a PRK Foreign Ministry statement which points out that Bangkok's appeal to Western countries to increase military aid to the Pol Potists leads to the undermining of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Transatlantic instigators are also participating in the unseemly fuss over the PRK and its people, who are healing the wounds inflicted by the Pol Potists. Addressing the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the military aid program for foreign states, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared literally the following: "We support Thailand...as a kind of border state within ASEAN and one of the most loyal allies of the United States..." Weinberger requested more than $100 million to acquire the latest models of weapons for the Thai military and the Pol Pot holdouts, who enjoy its patronage.

However, the gamble on force in the desire to overthrow the people's power in Cambodia is undoubtedly doomed to failure. This is shown by the successes which the young Republic has achieved in building the national economy and strengthening its defense capability. As Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, declared in Phnom Penh, units of the revolutionary Army are reliably defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and are in full control of the situation in Cambodia.

CAMBODIAN FORCES ROUT POL POT STRONGHOLDS

PM011552 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[A. Turanov article: "Rout of the 'Wolf's Lair'"]

[Text] In recent weeks, units of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army together with Vietnamese volunteers have conducted successful operations to eliminate counter-revolutionary gangs in the northwest of the country near the Thai border. After the victory of the Cambodian revolution, the remnants of the Pol Pot troops made their base here, in an inaccessible mountain region overgrown with jungle. Since January 1979 the bandits have mounted bloody raids from this "wolf's lair," terrorizing the young republic's population. Their raids were carried out with artillery and air support from Thailand. The proximity of the Thai border often allowed the bandits to escape the strikes by Cambodian units.

Now the main strongholds in the bandit lair have been routed. They include the 280 square km (Pnom Malay) Pol Pot fortified areas. The more than 10,000 bandits here could not withstand the onslaught of the people's troops. Even the Western bourgeois press has been forced to admit that the Pol Pot men and their henchmen have suffered a "crushing defeat." The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army has won a great and important victory. This victory is indisputable proof of the vitality and solidity of the people's power and the growing might and combat skills of its Armed Forces, which are defending the people's revolutionary gains.

Nonetheless, Washington and Beijing are striving in every possible way to save their agent from complete downfall. To that end, they have been maintaining Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. Is this not blasphemy when one recalls that in the seventies the Pol Pot regime exterminated 3 million of Cambodia's 8 million inhabitants! Today Pol Pot continues to be first violin in the "coalition" of Khmer counterrevolutionaries, although its patrons maintain that he takes third place after Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Thailand is extensively used to provide all-around aid to the Khmer reactionaries. Washington generously supplies it with modern weapons, a considerable proportion of which subsequently reach the bandits. Moreover, the other day the U.S. House Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs openly voted to allocate 5 million dollars directly to the "Cambodian insurgents" for arms purchases. But even the highest placed patrons cannot save the Pol Pot tyrants and killers. The Cambodian people have won freedom and they will not hand it over to anyone.

ANTINUCLEAR FEELING IN NEW ZEALAND VIEWED

LD302232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Excerpts] The overwhelming majority of the New Zealand population supports the policy of the Labor government, which has banned U.S. vessels carrying nuclear weapons from calling at the country's ports. Seventy-seven percent of those who took part in a poll carried out by New Zealand television spoke out in support of this course pursued by Prime Minister Lange's Cabinet. Here is a Moscow Radio commentary with Vladimir Beloshapko at the microphone:

Thus, the number of New Zealanders opposing the presence of U.S. nuclear vessels increased considerably compared with the two previous polls conducted after Labor's victory in the parliamentary elections 8 months ago. Such a tendency is logical and natural. On the one hand, it testifies to growing understanding of the indisputable fact that the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in New Zealnd territorial waters is fraught with catastrophic consequences. For in that case New Zealand becomes the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. What is more, it cannot be ruled out that this country may willy-nilly find itself involved in the realization of U.S. strategists' adventurous designs to turn the entire Pacific Ocean region into a nuclear missile bridgehead directed against the Soviet Union. At the same time, speaking more broadly, the antinuclear mood in New Zealand is not an isolated phenomenon. It reflects the growing scale of the antiwar movement in the world, a movement whose main goal is precisely the liquidiation of weapons of mass destruction. It is not fortuitous that the democratic public and the political and state circles of many states are advocating that entire regions of our planet be turned into zones of peace, zones free of nuclear weapons. Such demands are being made especially strongly in northern Europe, Mediterranean countries, South America, Southeast Asia, and Japan. It is such an antinuclear chain reaction which is feared most of all in Washington. MAINICHI wrote in this connection that Wellington's position is strengthening the antinuclear mood in Japan. The United States is afraid that New Zealand's example may undermine its supremacy in the Pacific Ocean which it regards as its own backyard, MAINICHI points out; and not only in the Pacific Ocean. The United States is attempting to also turn many other regions of our planet into its nuclear fiefdom.

It is clear that New Zealand's example runs counter to such efforts. That is why threats threats and sanctions have rained down on that country. However, crude pressure from across the ocean so far is not yielding results. The Lange government intends to submit to Parliament a bill in May assigning non-nuclear status to New Zealand.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

PM011045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sends you congratulations on your reelection to the high post of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We express the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community and the cause of peace and socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

LAZAR, DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM011354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Opening of Jubilee Exhibition"]

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation headed by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungary Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 31 March for a short visit for the opening of a Hungarian national jubilee exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The delegation comprised: F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; L. Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office; J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungarian permanent CEMA representative; P. Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister; and I. Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister.

At the airport G. Lazar and the other delegation members were warmly welcomed at the aircraft ramp by the following: G. A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Ryzkhoz, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent CEMA representative.

The following took part in the meeting: V.A. Dinkov and V.N. Polyakov, USSR ministers; O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.P. Loginov and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry sections; and other officials.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The Hungarian and Soviet state flags were flown at the airport.

Aliyev Receives Lazar

LD011045 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- A conversation was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

Gyorgy Lazar is heading the Hungarian party and government delegation which arrived in Moscow yesterday to attend the opening of Hungary's jubilee exhibition "Hungary Along the Road of Socialism."

Attend Exhibition Opening

LD010855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A jubilee national exhibition of the Hungarian People's Republic entitled Hungary on the Path of Socialism opened in Moscow today at the USSR exhibition of achievements of the national economy. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Aliyev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. Also present was a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the opening of the exhibition, speeches were delivered by Comrades Aliyev and Lazar.

Delegation Seen Off

LD011337 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The Hungarian party and government delegation led by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee [as received], chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has left Moscow for home today. The Hungarian delegation attended the official opening ceremony of the jubilee Hungarian national exhibition "Hungary on the Road of Socialism".

At the airport the Hungarian delegation was seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD021008 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest April 2 TASS -- A party-and-government delegation of the USSR led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived here today to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD292329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Today a conversation took place between Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Veress, the Hungarian minister of foreign trade. Issues connected with the fulfillment of the protocol on trade turnover for 1985 were discussed. The main attention was devoted to the expansion of mutual deliveries of machine-technological and other products, on the basis of specialization and cooperation on which in the first instance the intensification of production, the development of the branches of the agro-industrial complex, and the increase in the output of high-quality consumer goods depend.

Prospects for further expansion in Soviet-Hungarian trade-economic ties were also discussed.

Also today, Comrade Patolichev received Mayhew-Sanders, eminent representative of business circles in Great Britain and president of the British-Soviet Chamber of Trade, who is in Moscow in connection with the regular annual meeting of the chamber.

ROMANOV RETURNS FROM 13TH MSZMP CONGRESS

LD291447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Budapest. At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, it participated in the 13th MSZMP Congress.

At the airport in Moscow, the delegation was met by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Kruchina and Rakhmanin; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the meeting party was Barabas, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR.

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS WITH LIGACHEV

LD301924 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and CPCZ, a CPCZ delegation headed by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 25 to 30 March. The Czechoslovak friends familiarized themselves with the activity of CPSU party organizations in perfecting the management of agriculture, developing the agro-industrial complex, as well as with experiences gained from the introduction of khozraschot [management and accountancy method] into the agricultural sector. Delegation members participated in meetings at the Agricultural Department and the Department of the Food Industry of the CPSU Central Committee, in Krasnodar Kray, and Moscow Obkom, visited a number of ministries and offices, scientific institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

The delegation was also received by Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Taking part in the discussion, which passed in a friendly atmosphere was Comrade Karlov, CPSU Central Committee member, the head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry, as well as Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

FINNISH LEADER HITS ARTICLES 'INIMICAL' TO USSR

PM021017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Safeguarding Friendship"]

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Mar -- Addressing the chief editors of the Center Party newspapers, Finnish President Mauno Koivisto noted that although "relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are good" some Finnish press organs are allowing the publication of items inimical to the Soviet Union that are not in keeping with the spirit of good-neighborliness. However, the president said, "this is by no means the prevailing trend in the press now." Having called such items a negative phenomenon, the head of state emphasized that "relations with the Soviet Union are the most important of all our foreign ties."

KGB BORDER GUARDS LEAVE FOR FINLAND 28 MAR

PM011103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Finland"]

[Text] A delegation of USSR KGB border guards headed by Army General V.A. Matrosov left on an official friendly visit to Finland 28 March at the invitation of Lieutenant General 1. Kirjavainen, chief of the Finnish Border Defense.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- A delegation of the Finnish parliament headed by the Chairman of Parliament Erkki Pystynen arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was met at the railway station by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov and other officials. The meeting party included the Ambassador of Finland to the USSR Aarno Karhilo.

Talks With Kuznetsov

LD011648 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- V.V. Kuznetsov, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of the Finnish parliament led by Erkki Pystynen, speaker of parliament, in the Kremlin today.

During the friendly conversation V.V. Kuznetsov pointed out with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are an example of good neighbourliness, mutual trust, and successful cooperation between states with different social systems. He drew attention to the large-scale Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at averting the threat of a nuclear war, and characterized the Soviet Union's principled approach to the current Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on space and nuclear arms. Finland's contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament was pointed out.

It was pointed out from both sides that relations between the USSR and Finland develop steadily and progressively on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, peace and international security. Erkki Pystynen gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's foreign-policy course and its efforts to uphold peace on earth.

Present during the conversation were L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, A.V. Koop, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials as well as Aarno Karhilo, the ambassador of Finland to the USSR.

On the same day the delegation paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. During a friendly conversation, it was pointed out that the continuously developing contacts between the parliamentarians of the two countries promote further development of cooperation in inter-state and other fields. The parliamentarians of Finland visited the "V.I. Lenin's Study and Flat in the Kremlin" Museum and viewed the sights of the Kremlin.

USSR, FINLAND TO BUILD NUCLEAR ICEBREAKERS

LD012138 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 1 Apr 85

["The Soviet Union-Finland To Build Nuclear-Powered Icebreakers Jointly" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad April 1 TASS -- Soviet and Finnish yards are about to begin joint construction of nuclear-powered icebreaker ships. The Taymyr, the first in a series of such vessels, is expected to appear in the Arctic seas by the end of this decade.

Vladimir Galitskiy, head of the Main Design Bureau of the Merchant Marine in Leningrad that is putting together the blueprints of the proposed ship, told a TASS correspondent that the nuclear-powered icebreakers of that series will incorporate all latest scientific and technical achievements of the two countries. It will be a vessel with a 50,000-h.p. power plant. Such ships will be able to move in two-meter thick ice at a speed of up to 6 knots. The hull of the icebreaker and the onboard living quarters will be built at the yards of the well known Finnish company Waertsilae. The nuclear power plant will be installed into place at the Baltiysky ship-building works in Leningrad.

The Soviet Union, Vladimir Galitskiy recalled, is the world's only country that operates nuclear-powered icebreakers. The first of them, the icebreaker Lenin, was built in 1959 in Leningrad. The icebreakers Leonid Brezhnev and Sibir with 75,000-h.p. power units were also launched here. Another ship in that series, the Rossiya, is currently under construction.

The experience of operating icebreakers (the Leonid Brezhnev reached the geophysical point of the North Pole in free navigation in the summer of 1977) proved high reliability and efficiency of their nuclear steam production units. The Taymyr will have the sole reactor (of the same type as the twin nuclear power units of the former ships). Finnish ship-builders widely use Soviet-made super-hard steel plates which feature high impact strength at low temperatures. Soviet ship-builders will also manufacture turbines, diesel generators, propellors and auxiliary boiler equipment.

A contract signed by the Soviet Union and Finland provides for the construction of two icebreakers of the Taymyr series.

FRG UNDER SDI 'CAMPAIGN OF PRESSURE' FROM U.S.

LD012331 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- By TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov

A campaign of pressure on the West German Government with a view to drawing official Bonn into material preparations for "star wars" continues virtually uninterrupted. Members of the extreme right wing in the government coalition actively joined in that campaign alongside a high-ranking U.S. administration officials.

Franz-Jozef Strauss, the CDU leader, said in an interview with the newspaper BILDZEITUNG that the realization of the "star wars" program "lessens the threat of nuclear war". In unison a CSU Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoeffer stressed in an article in the TRUPPENPRAXIS magazine that the "strategic defense initiative" of the U.S. President "gives mankind a chance to make peace more stable".

Thus, repeating allegations of U.S. propaganda, West German proponents of "star wars" mislead the public of their own country. In the conditions of West Germany, over-saturated as it is with weapons of all kinds, the country's participation in a new round of the arms race may have disastrous consequences for it. Moreover, many West German observers express the fear that Washington has no intention of extending a "space umbrella" to its allies in the old world. At any rate, the aim of U.S. leaders -- in case of an armed confrontation -- is not the security of Western Europe.

At the present moment they are after using the material, scientific and technological potential of Western European countries for the realization of their self-serving plans that are very dangerous for the cause of universal peace -- plans of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Displeased with official Bonn's restrained position on that matter, proponents of "star wars" do not stop at forcing facts. Suffice it to recall a pronouncement by West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, who, speaking in Dallas a few days ago, assured his audience of West Germany's "full-scale support" for the idea of research and development effort within the framework of the "strategic defense initiative". In this connection it is appropriate to recall a statement circulated by the West German Government a few days before the defense minister made his remarks. The statement says in plain words that the question concerning the final decision on that matter "remains unresolved".

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES UK BUSINESSMAN 29 MAR

LD300207 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, today received John Mayhew-Sanders, a prominent representative of the British business community, president of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, now staying in Moscow in connection with the holding of the chamber's regular annual meeting.

The two men exchanged views on a broad spectrum of questions pertaining to trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain, and the functioning of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. They stressed the important role which the chamber has to play in extending business cooperation between the two countries' foreign trade organisations and firms.

GOVERNMENT GREETS USSR-NETHERLANDS COMMISSION

PM291555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the Eighth Session of the Soviet-Dutch Mixed Commission for Cooperation in the Economic, Industrial, and Technical Spheres.

The Soviet Government greets the participants in the Eighth Session of the Soviet-Dutch Mixed Commission for Cooperation in the Economic, Industrial, and Technical Spheres, which is celebrating the 10th anniversary of its activity.

The Mixed Commission makes a useful contribution to the coordination and development of all forms of economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and the Netherlands.

Today's task is to seek out new ways and opportunities for expanding and deepening mutually beneficial cooperation for the good of the peoples of our two countries. The Soviet-Dutch Mixed Commission for Cooperation in the Economic, Industrial, and Technical Spheres has an important role to play in resolving this task.

The further development of Soviet-Dutch commercial relations will not only help strengthen mutual understanding between our two countries but will also make a real contribution to the cause of deepening all-European cooperation and maintaining and strengthening peace.

USSR Council of Ministers

EEC MEMBERSHIP FOR SPAIN, PORTUGAL VIEWED

PM011435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Potapov "Commentator's Column": "Have They Become the 'Dozen'?"]

[Text] A decision on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC was adopted at the session of the Council of the European Communities which has just ended in Brussels at the level of heads of state and government of the "Common Market" countries. This agreement will be entered into law 1 January 1986 after ratification by the parliaments of the 12 countries involved.

The expansion of the West European "monopolies club" into the south of the continent is connected with the plans of the strategists of bourgeois integration to strengthen West Europe's positions in the imperialist "triangle of power," which also includes the United States and Japan. Hopes are being pinned on the premise that the increase in the community's area and in the size of its population will strengthen its international weight and influence and that a capacious market will be opened up for the products of the monopolies in commanding positions in the EEC. Thus, the "Common Market" will find itself more closely involved in the economic and political life of Mediterranean countries, which are acquiring ever greater starategic interest for the West by virtue of their raw material reserves and geographic location. Account has even been taken of Spain's and Portugal's traditional ties with Latin American countries, at which West European capital casts avid glances.

The EEC's advances in their direction have not gone unnoticed by the powers that be in the Pyrenees.

At one time the revolution of the "Red Carnations" in Portugal and the rapid process of political renewal following the fall of the Franco regime in Spain frightened the local bourgeoisie and made it seek an alliance with the "Common Market's" monopoly circles in order to keep their own peoples under control within the framework of the integration association specially set up for that purpose.

They have had to pay dearly for that alliance. The haggling touched on questions of fishing and agriculture, as well as contributions to the Community budget. The agreement reached in Brussels drawas a line under the terms of entry to the "Common Market," many of whose points are fettering for Spain and Portugal. But, as official spokesmen in Madrid and Lisbon have repeatedly pointed out, this step is, above all, of political significance to them. These excesses, which will hit the working people above all in terms of the ruination of arms, the closing of a number of enterprises, and the growth of unemployment, are consciously disregarded.

People on the other side of the ocean associate the turning of the "ten" into the "dozen" above all with the strengthening of "NATO's European mainstay" and the reinforcement of pro-NATO forces in Spain on the eve of the referendum scheduled there for the beginning of next year on the country's membership of that bloc.

Progressive forces in Spain and Portugal resolutely oppose the Brussels agreement, putting forward the development of broad and balanced ties with all states, regardless of their political system, as the alternative to joining the exclusive grouping of West European countries.

BUGAYEV MEETS SPANISH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

PM011355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Minister of Civil Aviation B.P. Bugayev on 29 March received Enrique Carlos Baron, Spanish minister of transportation, tourism, and communications, who is on an official visit to the USSR.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Spanish cooperation in the sphere of air communications and the prospects for its development.

'TENSE' SITUATION, ARRESTS IN KHARTOUM REPORTED

PM011047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA own correspondent: "On the Situation in Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 30 March -- According to news agency reports, the situation in the Sudanese capital, where there was mass unrest the other day, remains tense. The streets of Khartoum are being patrolled by detachments of police and soldiers armed with submachine guns, nightsticks, and tear gas grenades. Security has been stepped up at government institutions, radio stations, and post and telegraph offices. Khartoum University and a number of other higher educational establishments remain closed. An "indefinite" holiday has been declared at schools. More than 2,000 antigovernment demonstrators have been arrested. Around 300 of them have been convicted by "special tribunals." As has been reported, the demonstrators were protesting against a government decision to remove state subsidies for essential goods which has led to a sharp increase in prices, above all food prices. In a situation where the country is experiencing the grave consequences of a drought, this decision has increased the threat of famine for the millions of poor people in the Sudan. The exacerbation of the situation in the Sudan occurred immediately after President J. Numayri's departure for the United States. He is in Washington even now, discussing the question of a further increase in U.S. "aid," including military aid, to Khartoum.

1986-90 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

PM010849 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 3

[TASS report: "In Both Countries' Interests"]

[Text] Damascus, 29 Mar -- An agreement has been signed here on commodity turnover between the Soviet Union and Syria for 1986-90. The document provides for the expansion of Syrian exports of traditional commodities to the Soviet Union. The USSR will in turn deliver machinery, equipment, timber, rolled ferrous metals, and consumer goods to Syria. At the agreement signing ceremony, Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister S. Yasin declared that the expansion of trade exchanges between the Soviet Union and Syria fully accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples. Syrian-Soviet cooperation is founded on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage and contributes to the Syrian people's successful struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We value highly the comprehensive and disinterested assistance which the Soviet Union gives the Syrian people, S. Yasin emphasized.

TASS ON GENERAL STRIKE, CLASHES IN W. BANK, GAZA

LD011747 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 1 TASS -- A general strike for the Arab population against the Israeli occupiers has swept the Western Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector. According to reports reaching here, factories, offices, post-offices, educational establishments and shops are closed. Over the past twenty-four hours various populated localities were a scene of clashes between the local population and Israeli troops. The punitive troops sent by Tel Aviv to suppress the demonstrations were pelted with stones. Barricades and obstacles were put up in the way of the Israelis. In Bet Lehem the occupiers opened fire on the inhabitants who held a rally outside the commandant's headquarters. The Israeli soldiers also used arms in the Al-Duhaysha Palestinian refugee camp, badly injuring many Arabs. The occupiers put tens of people behind the prison bars. Martial law has been also clamped down on the areas of Israel populated by Arabs, who also joined in the actions of the population of the occupied territories in defence of their legitimate national rights.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. EXERCISE

LD291300 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Managua March 29 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has protested over a fresh militarist provocation being prepared by the United States. A statement circulated here by Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry says, that large-scale military exercises, Universal Trek, which the U.S. intends to stage in Honduras together with the Army of that country are a fresh manifestation of the policy of brute force and intimidation pursued by the Reagan administration.

Actions of the United States, the statement goes on, aggravate tensions and instability in Central America, hinder peace making efforts of the Contadora Group and the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region. The Universal Trek exercises, which provide for a landing of an amphibious force in Castilla Port, Honduras, will involve U.S. Air Force planes and naval ships armed with guided rockets. Under the pretext of the planned exercises and the Big Pine-3 maneuvers, held also in Honduras, the Pentagon intends to mass about 12,000 of its soldiers in that country.

The U.S. Administration plans to stage that provocative action, the statement notes, at the peak of a propaganda campaign organized by it with a view to receiving more funds to conduct the criminal war on the people of Nicaragua. Over the past four years more than 8,000 Nicaraguans fell victim to the U.S. aggression which contradicts elementary norms of international law.

An unprecedented buildup of U.S. military presence, the statement stresses, is fraught with the threat of aggravation of the critical situation in the region. The Reagan administration refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and resume bilateral talks with Nicaragua, hinders the activities of the Contadora Group and scales up its war on the Republic of Nicaragua. All these facts are evidence of the heightened threat of a direct military intervention in Nicaragua -- a move that will provoke armed confrontation in the whole of Central America fraught with unpredictable consequences for the cause of peace in the region and the world over.

The Universal Trek exercises are to be held at the time when representatives of the Contadora Group will meet in Panama to look for ways for early signing of an act of peace and cooperation proposed by that organization. The U.S. Government clearly carries on its policy of "effective boycott" of the Contadora Group and is trying to prevent the creation of a climate of relaxation of tensions that is essential to dialogue and concentration of efforts for strengthening peace. The deployment of U.S. forces in the region is devised to intimidate Nicaragua and provide military and rear support for the hired groupings payrolled by the Reagan U.S. Administration, the Foreign Ministry statement emphasizes.

The Government of Nicaragua demanded that the United States renounce its policy of brute strength and diktat and embark on the path of honest dialogue with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries and for peaceful settlement in Central America possible only in case of undiminished respect for the norms of international law.

NICARAGUA'S TIRADO ON U.S. OPPOSITION TO CONTADORA

LD011505 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 1 TASS -- The Reagan administration is making attempts to pit the Organisation of American States (OAS) against the Contadora Group, which has emerged against the will of the United States and without its participation, Victor Tirado, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, has stated here.

The Contadora Group, consisting of the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, he stressed, defies Washington's blackmail and pressure and for this reason the United States is seeking to shift discussions of the Central American conflict to OAS.

Victor Tirado pointed out that recently the U.S. permanent representative to OAS, John Middendorf, had stated that his country was reserving the right to take within the framework of the Organisation of American States a decision to resolve the Nicaraguan problem to the benefit of the USA. This statement is viewed as an attempt of the White House to revive the infamous inter-American treaty on mutual assistance, under the cover of which the United States has already overthrown more than one Latin American government in furthering its own ends.

The Contadora Group, Victor Tirado said, is an obstacle to the U.S. interventionist course. The Nicaraguan leader called upon the countries of the region to support the peace initiatives of the group. If Latin America forms a single front, the Contadora Group will accomplish its objectives, Victor Tirado said.

The Reagan administration helped by its Central American allies has succeeded in temporarily neutralizing the activities of the Contadora Group. However, the efforts of the advocates of the political settlement of the regional crisis have thwarted the U.S. intention completely to bury the idea of holding talks within the Contadora framework. Representatives of the group have reached agreement to convene a new conference on April 11 to discuss the "Contadora peace act."

NICARAGUAN TROOPS RAID 'MERCENARIES' BASE

LD021213 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

Nicaraguan troops have routed a secret military base, which was formed by CIA mercenaries in highland areas of the Nueva Segovia Department. Somoza men's den was the starting point of their attacks on frontier peasant settlements of Nicaragua and terror on key roads of the country. Big consignments of weapons and ammunition, which come from U.S. espionage services for counterrevolutionary gangs from Honduras, were taken to that base.

After three days of fierce fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army broke resistance of counterrevolutionaries who used American made mortars and recoilless guns. Defenders of Nicaragua put out of action more than 30 mercenaries and drove out the routed grouping to Honduras. A big quantity of military equipment, labelled "made in USA", which came to the bandits from the CIA, was discovered on the territory of the camp.

Nicaragua's state security organs discovered a CIA plan -- a group of reactionary and venal elements tried to organize among Nicaraguan young men subversive propaganda against the "patriotic military service" law, transfer of deserters to Honduras and their involvement into counterrevolutionary activities. About 20 persons were arrested in the course of the investigation.

As was stated at a press conference by Oscar Losa, a senior official of the chief state security administration, designs of CIA agents are suffering a failure, since the overwhelming majority of young Nicaraguans are true to their duty to the motherland.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DOCUMENT, PARTS I, II

PY300225 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 26, 27 Mar 85

["Document Released by the Chilean Socialist Party Political Commission on the Current Situation," issued by the Chilean Socialist Party "during the month of February in Santiago" - Parts I and II]

Part I

[Text] Introduction

The purpose of this document, which the Political Commission drew up for analysis and discussion by party members, is to outline the current party strategy and to strengthen party unity both ideologically and politically. It is also aimed at promoting dialogue and debate on our higher values with all those who have remained loyal to our people's democratic cause and who have thus continued to struggle against the dictatorship, rejecting any attempt to compromise with the tyrant.

1. The Decisive Role of the Struggle of the Masses in the Beginning of a New Stage in the Struggle Against the Regime

The strong mobilization of the masses, which has been openly staged over the last 2 years and particularly during the days of national protest, can undoubtedly be regarded as the key factor that has caused a deep change in political events. Prior to this change, the brutally overexploited people had only played a partially active role which, although potentially significant, had not been decisive for the national situation.

The great merit of the Copper Workers Confederation's calls for protest actions is that they united those who were discontented and the dispersed sectorial movements into a joint, general, and nationwide action. The people's concerted action has thus turned the failure of the system of government into a political crisis.

The strong and rising tide of the people's struggle has seriously hindered Pinochet's plans to remain in power because it has frustrated the attempt to do away with this political process and questioned the institutionality of the regime and the tyrant himself. A new political situation has thus emerged, marked by the intensification of the struggle of the masses and by the continuation of the dictatorship. Since then, both sides have been engaged in a bitter struggle that the party regards as a relative balance of forces.

However, the dictatorship has lost the initiative from the strategic viewpoint, because it is no longer working as it did before to consolidate and strengthen its rules; now it is furiously fighting for the sole purpose of not being expelled from power.

For their part, the people have left behind a long period of retreat and are now struggling to topple the regime, which can no longer regain its previous position. No new model will allow the regime to recover the stability which was at one time unquestionable and about which the regime used to boast.

It is important now to point out that this change in the balance of forces, which has qualitatively changed the political situation to the benefit of the people, has not erased the major contradictions between democracy and dictatorship. What has happened is that under the current situation, it will be considerably easier to resolve this contradiction in a way that will be favorable to the people.

The regime has played its cards exclusively to ensure its survival. The tyrant's repeated statements that he will cling to power no matter the cost have crudely proven this.

The state of siege, which has been extended until May, has imposed severely repressive measures on the more combative social and political organizations, and now seeks to smother the struggle of the masses and crush the free and dissident press. All this has confirmed the decision to attain the abovementioned political objective.

The masses' struggle has played a relevant role in our country. The future of our struggle depends on the realization of higher levels of political awareness, and on our ability to maintain our organic and material strength, so that we can successfully counter repression, paralyze the country, and render it ungovernable.

Meanwhile, the struggle will probably be marked by harsh and strong fighting between the masses, which defend the historical need for revolutionary democratic changes, and the dictatorship, which defends the interests of the military and financial circles that oppose such changes.

As the masses' struggle develops, the need for efficient political leadership in all aspects of the struggle will become a key factor. The will and political decision of the leftist forces to fight must be imbued with the Leninist maxim that no reactionary power will fall by itself unless it is forced to. We should reiterate that the dictatorship will not fall spontaneously and that underestimating its strength may have serious consequences for the cause of democracy.

2. The Key Alternatives At Stake

The result of the political struggle, which is marked by the contradiction between the people and the dictatorship, will depend on which side tries harder. The collapse of the capitalist model designed by the boys of the Chicago school and bolstered by the unconditional support of the Armed Forces High Command has unleashed a serious crisis within the system of domination and has affected and interrupted the dictatorship's reactionary institutionalization process.

In particular, the failure of the attempts to do away with the political process has smashed the regime's intention of preventing the people's sectors from taking their own independent political initiatives and the regime's plans to support those situations that suit its interests.

The continuation and gradual worsening of the political crisis has revealed that the capitalist project around which the ruling bloc had united has fallen to pieces, and that the dictatorship will not be able to replace it by a more feasible one in the short or medium term. The economic crisis is of such magnitude and the regime is so deeply involved in its origin and development that the dictatorship cannot veer from the failed Chicago boys' course. This was clearly proven by the last cabinet reshuffle and the designation of Hernan Bucchi, a well-known monetarist technocrat.

The previous pragmatic economic team, which remained in office for less than 1 year, worked only to reallocate and let the financial capital adapt to the crisis, thus favoring the creation of new and even more insatiable economic groups.

Part II

Moreover, the changes Pinochet has made make even more clear the immediate economic policy that will be followed.

It is another adjustment of a recessionary nature that, in sum, only means the intensification of the overexploitation of the masses, making them shoulder all the weight and cost of the crisis unleashed by the insatiable greed of the financial establishment. In order to make this possible, the regime will strengthen its repressive methods, thus forcing the people to live in greater misery. This intent was confirmed by the extension of the state of siege, which means that the state of exception has become the permanent status quo adopted by the state apparatus under the current regime. Moreover, it has uncovered the pseudodemocratic stance of the civilian right, which has shamefully justified the implementation of a state of siege by recalling the sad days that followed the 1973 coup, when the reactionary right became the main political agent for the destruction of democracy and liberties.

Therefore, we Socialists believe that neither the current regime nor the civilian right are or will ever be a democratic alternative to rescue Chile from the crisis into which they have led it. For this reason, any transaction, conciliation, or negotiation formula with the dictatorship represents a path that only favors Pinochet's plans to perpetuate himself and his supporters in power. Likewise, the constant pressure exerted by the U.S. State Department aimed at promoting a transaction between the regime and the most right-wing elements of the centrist forces only reminds the Chilean people of the hindering and antipopular nature of the imperialist intervention in our domestic affairs. It also reveals the Yankees' concern over the successive progress the democratic revolutionary forces have achieved.

Therefore, the entire strategy of the enemy of the working class, in or out of uniform, intends to neutralize and delay the political effects of the crisis. It intends to reach 1989 with this regime still in power by placing the people's struggle under the iron framework of the 1980 Constitution. Its immediate [word indistinct] tactics are trying to force the movement of masses of the popular parties to retreat by strengthening repression as well as trying to drag the most inconsequential sectors of the center to reach an agreement under the framework of the deteriorated dictatorial institution.

Jarpa's exist from the cabinet and the naming of an unimportant character as interior minister reveals the exhaustion and definite failure of the false political opening implemented by the regime, with the only purpose of gaining time and space, and confirms that the dictatorial leadership intends to continue governing without sharing the slightest bit of power.

The critical panorama, full of open and concealed contradictions and of struggles not yet definitely resolved, accentuates the military character of the dictatorship and the state control that the Armed Forces exercise over the state apparatus. Its reactionary ideology, deeply identified with U.S. imperialist interests, its visceral fear of the people and of the eventual possibility of a progressive government determines that its response be none other than the strengthening of repression. This is the only alternative before the dictatorship. The mission of the masses' struggle and of the constant and sustained combat in all its forms is to defeat the dictatorship after ousting Pinochet's regime from power. Within this context, the two great historic alternatives to face the dictatorship appeared, took form, and are currently displayed. These two alternatives coexist and cooperate with each other, but at the same time strongly dispute the leadership of the struggle against the regime.

On the one hand, there is the alternative of the center, of a bourgeois-democratic nature, and on the other, the popular alternative of a democratic-revolutionary nature. In this case, it is also a matter of objective phenomena as a result of the social structure of the forces struggling for the restoration of democracy but whose historic prospects differ.

The bourgeois-democratic alternative is aimed at reorganizing a democratic political system, based on a capitalist society within which the bourgeois domain will prevail.

The democratic-revolutionary alternative is aimed at reorganizing a state power of a new nature whose axis and driving force are the organized people who develop democracy to the end and who are also capable of safeguarding and defending this new power.

3. The Current Main Demands

1. Reinstating the movement of the masses is one of the main factors in the political situation. This is the most urgent need that stems from the very essence of our concept of the struggle against the dictatorship. The masses' struggle represents the main factor in the change in the national situation. As we have pointed out, the future of the democratic process decidedly depends on its ability and power to prevent and quash any attempt by the reactionary forces to change its strategy. The current situation poses the challenge of making the state of siege fail by having the masses' movement once again appear in the national arena with a level of awareness, broadness, and efficiency above that of the previous phase.

It is necessary to resume, with more dedication and in a more systematic way, the political task aimed at promoting the struggle to recover rights and the most pressing socioeconomic demands. This effort must especially be aimed at increasing the organization and awareness of the working class, whose participation in the active struggle is still insufficient. For this, we must strengthen our activities on the labor union fronts. Political guidance not only involves propelling the struggle of the most combative sectors of the movement; an important and decisive aspect of its task is to arouse the most neglected sectors into combat.

In view of the current situation, it is necessary to achieve the active mobilization of the majority of the working class. The prospects of a national stoppage that may go beyond the territorial control of the urban zones staged by the most combative masses and that will project itself into a general, indefinite strike that will paralyze the productive apparatus and services and will lead to the uprising of the masses should necessarily be led by the working class. With its participation, the working class will guarantee the real and objective achievements of the goals that have been set. Moreover, it is very important that the demands of the middle class be taken into account. Although its instability and hesitations in the practical struggle are characteristics of their social condition, these sectors are also seriously affected by the economic policy and have significantly contributed to the people's desire to struggle.

The main task of making a new offensive of the popular movement possible must be faced with the firm determination to increase the quality of the organization of the masses to a higher level. It is not sufficient to trigger their combative spirit. Agitation and propaganda are not sufficient. A new quality of organization must stem from within the very people.

This new organization must be powerful, vigorous, firm, and inflexible and adjusted to the circumstances of those living underground, who are increasingly becoming the leaders of the people. In sum, it must be an organization of a new nature that will gradually become a true and effective popular power, not a false power that is bombastic, [word indistinct], distortional, such as the one that poorly tried to call itself a popular power during Salvador Allende's administration.

From our point of view, that is the right path to narrow the gap that exists between the great political influence of the struggle of the masses and the transformation of this influence into a physical and material force capable of becoming a sort of generator that will store the energy and force of the people.

In this regard, the self-defense committees, as well as the zone committees and the social conciliation boards, represent a valuable initiative. However, these initiatives are insufficient and unfortunately are partially affected by a narrow-minded party spirit. It is necessary to do away with this narrow-minded party spirit in order to grant these initiatives a true representativeness that will be decisive so that the masses will feel they belong to them and accept, observe, and implement their guidelines. If these initiatives lack that true and constructive representativeness, the prospects of generating expressions of popular power, whose effects on the national policy would be enormous, would not become more than a good intention.

In sum, insisting on the current tactic, what is sought is to defeat the state of siege through the action of the masses. Once this objective is fulfilled, the power and stability of the regime will automatically be questioned. All this means creating the conditions for a new national stoppage during the month of March during which the sectorial platforms should unite around a national platform for the restoration of democracy, where the demands for the restoration of rights must join the political demands.

The democratic revolutionary forces must be capable of promoting unrest and triggering the action of the most varied social sector affected by the dictatorship's policy. This is a job of reintegrating, at a national level, the social movement that has managed to put the dictatorship in tight spots. It is a task aimed at gathering a vast and broad force with the purpose of holding another national stoppage that will question the dictatorial power and that will be more powerful and effective than that of October 1984. From a broader angle, it is sought to preserve and deepen the strategy of the massive accumulation of forces leading the masses' struggle to the point of making the country ungovernable by the regime. Once this political goal is achieved, the possibility of launching sustained offensive by the opposition forces, which will opportunely engage in the decisive battle, will become possible.

AFP: GORBACHEV CHANGES CONSOLIDATE POWER

AU021055 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 2 (AFP) -- New party chief Mikhail Gorbachev has cautiously made a series of changes in the outer reaches of the Soviet Communist Party, to consolidate his power, without resorting to immediate Andropov-style purges. The most discreet, but in the long run probably the most important, involves the 157 obkoms, or administrative regions, whose party first secretaries are crucially placed to halt or help instructions arriving from Moscow.

Since Mr Gorbachev took power on March 11, six obkoms have changed leaders, and the figure goes up to 14 if changes are included from the last weeks of the life of his immediate predecessor, the ailing Konstantin Chernenko. At that time, Mr. Chernenko no longer had direct control over such appointments, which were already being overseen by Mr. Gorbachev and carried through by a party Central Committee secretary, Yegor Ligachev.

The replacement of officials at this level of the Soviet hierarchy is widely seen as part of Mr. Gorbachev's preparations for the party's 27th congress, which is expected towards the year-end and will elect a new Central Committee. This committee -- the party's "parliament" -- had 319 full members and 151 alternate members when its present version was chosen in February 1981, under the late President Leonid Brezhnev, and 79 ex-office obkom first secretaries.

Officially, the replacement of a regional party first secretary is not accompanied by any explanation, and thus does not appear as a punishment. But retirements before the usual age, or several weeks after public criticism as in the case of unruly Uzbekistan, leave no room for doubt.

Soviet authorities were fighting any manifestation of arrogance, verbosity and irresponsibility, everything that was contrary to "socialist norms of life," Mr. Gorbachev said in Red Square during Mr. Chernenko's funeral. Two days earlier, accepting office, he had pledged resolute measures for "the general installation of order," to cleanse Soviet life of phenommena which were "foreign to it" and could harm society and its citizens. PRAVDA, in an editorial about cadres, echoed him today, commenting: "Much has been done, but the main work is still ahead of us." In what seemed a hardly veiled warning to officials lacking the required "moral and political qualities," PRAVDA added: "It is often said it is bad to change cadres frequently, but what is equally bad is tolerance towards the indifferent and incompetent." It was unrealistic to think there were inexhaustible reserves of officials, PRAVDA said, but moving unscrupulous officials "from one chair to another" also had to be avoided.

The daily RURAL LIFE [SELSKAYA ZHIZN] today reported the case of a chairman thrown out of a collective farm in Tajikistan, who became secretary of a neighbouring farm.

AFP: TIKHONOV REPORTED IN 'GOOD HEALTH'

AU021041 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 2 (AFP) -- Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov's office denied rumors today that he was ill, which surfaced after he failed to appear at two appearances where protocol might have dictated his presence.

A spokesman for Mr. Tikhonov, asked about his health, replied "he is in good health and perfectly all right."

Mr. Tikhonov, who will be 80 on May 14, did not appear on March 26 at the inaugural session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Russian Republic and he did not appear, on Sunday or Monday, during the visit here of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. He was last seen in public on March 19 when he greeted visiting Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov.

Despite his age, Mr. Tikhonov has not had any major illnesses in the past few years. But he appeared extremely tired in mid-March at the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW AWARD MEETING 28 MARCH

LD300257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Today at a meeting of party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol aktivs and of representatives of work collectives, Moscow was presented with the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. The award was conferred on the capital for its successes in providing public services during the second half of 1984. The banner was conferred by Comrade Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting's participants underscored that making one's contribution to the further provision of public amenities in the city is the duty of each Muscovite. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the party, took part in the work of the meeting.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW WAR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD292004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] The public political readings marking the 40th anniversary of the great victory continued in Moscow today. Comrade Grishin presented a report on the selfless work of Communists and working people of the capital during the 11th 5-Year Plan period as being the continuation of the labor and military heroism of Muscovites in the years of the Great Patriotic War. He noted that the work of Muscovites, as of the entire Soviet people, is now aimed at successfully fulfilling socioeconomic development tasks set by the party, that their efforts are aimed at honorably meeting the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th party congress, and at increasing their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense potential of the country.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW LIGACHEV MOTOR WORKS

LD011731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting of party and economic activists at the Likhachev Motor Works in Moscow today discussed the results of the Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations. A course to technologically reequip and further improve the system of cadre management and training, it was pointed out at the meeting, represents a component part of the success of Zil manufacturers. In the course of 4 years in the 5-year plan, they manufactured 13,000 trucks and 6,000 household refrigerators above plan.

A fundamental restructuring of production as well as preparations for the production of trucks based on a new design are currently under way at the enterprise without interrupting the output.

Making an all-round analysis of the work of the collective, the participants in the meeting evaluated what was achieved in a self-critical manner, revealed shortcomings and negligence.

Ways were mapped out to speed up the restructuring and further improvement of the effectiveness of production. In connection with this, particularly great attention was devoted to accelerating the vanguard role of the Communists, to raising the responsibility for the tasks entrusted, as well as to improving organization and discipline.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, delivered an address at the meeting.

GRISHIN AT MOSCOW GORKOM OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL VIGIL

PM291439 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Last Journey"]

[Text] The funeral of Leonid Dmitriyevich Novozhilov, senior official of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took place yesterday.

L.D. Novozhilov's inherent qualities as a skillful and resourceful organizer, principled Communist, and tactful comrade were vividly displayed during his years of work in party and trade union organizations.

He played an active part in public and political activity and was elected a delegate of the 26th CPSU Congress, a member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and a deputy of the Moscow City Soviet.

... The House of Culture and Technology of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for the Construction Materials and Construction Components Industry, where the coffin containing the body of L.D. Novozhilov was displayed, was decked out in funeral attire. It was surrounded by flowers and wreaths from the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow CPSU Obkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow party raykoms and rayispolkoms, various organizations, and the deceased's family and friends.

Representatives of the capital's working people and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations came to bid farewell to the deceased.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, secretaries and members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, and leaders of the Moscow Gorsipolkom mounted a funeral vigil.

A civic funeral was held and L.D. Novozhilov was buried at Troyekurovskiy Cemetery.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CITY PARTY AKTIV

PM291611 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of the Moscow CPSU City Organization Aktiv: We Will Fulfill the Party's Plan"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow City party organization aktiv was held yesterday. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum and the tasks for the Moscow city party organization.

A report was delivered to the aktiv meeting by V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The participants in the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the aktiv meeting were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, I.D. Pisarev, A.M. Roganov, and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.T. Shamonin, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Party-Organizational Work Department; and officials of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom.

A few days ago, V.V. Grishin said, our party and country bade farewell to that outstanding party and state figure Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo that K.U. Chernenko headed did much fruitful work to implement the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. K.U. Chernenko did much to implement the party's Leninist course aimed at the all-around development of the Soviet state's economy and culture and the preservation of peace and security on earth.

The party's unity, the Soviet people's cohesion around the CPSU, and the Soviet people's determination to work with even greater enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might, and to consistently implement the tasks of communist creation were shown with new force during the days of mourning.

Our grief was shared by the peoples and governments of most countries in the world, who sent condolences and dispatched representatives to K.U. Chernenko's funeral.

The party Central Committee extraordinary plenum was held 11 March. It was preceded by a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Politburo session unanimously decided to recommend Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's unanimous decision to recommend Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was submitted for the CPSU Central Committee plenum's approval.

The Central Committee plenum was held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and much activeness on the part of all its participants. It turned into a vivid demonstration of the indestructible cohesion of the party's supreme leading organ and of the entire CPSU. The Politburo's proposal to elect Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was greeted with great enthusiasm and fervent prolonged applause. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

adopted socialist pledges and counter plans. They envisage the early fulfillment of the plan targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. It is planned to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above the set target and to achieve an additional reduction of at least 0.4 percent in the prime costs of output, shipments, and construction work.

Moscow's working people have pledged to save material resources worth tens of millions of rubles in the current year. There has been universal support for the party's appeal to do at least 2 days' work using saved materials and energy resources.

The movement under the slogan "Honor and glory through labor!" is growing among labor collectives. Competition under the slogan "40 weeks of shock work in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War," and for the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and the 80th anniversary of the 1905 revolution has become large in scale. Tens of thousands of workers have decided to fulfill their yearly and 5-year plan targets to coincide with those noteworthy dates.

Of great significance is the initiative of a number of construction organizations and enterprises in Moscow aimed at reducing the time taken on construction work and at improving its quality, accelerating the commissioning of consumer goods enterprises' production capacities, and assimilating them ahead of schedule.

Muscovites' socialist pledges are an expression of their high consciousness, labor and political activeness, and the desire to provide a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Most enterprises and organizations prepared their production units promptly and in a well organized way for work in the new plan period and established stocks of essential raw materials and material and technical resources that enabled work to be organized in a planned way at all levels of production from the very beginning of 1985.

All sectors of the city's economy coped on the whole with the targets set for January and February.

Alongside the generally favorable results, however, there were considerable shortcomings and omissions in the work of many enterprises and organizations which exposed their lack of preparation for work at the beginning of the year, their organizational shortcomings, and in some instances, complacency on the part of leaders.

V.V. Grishin then dwelt on omissions and existing shortcomings and analyzed in detail the situation at certain enterprises and in sectors of the capital's economy.

These shortcomings, he emphasized, demonstrate that many party organizations and economic leaders did not take the measures needed to mobilize working people for intensive work from the very beginning of the final year of the 5-year plan.

Some party raykoms are working only poorly to instill in leading cadres a spirit of high exactingness and responsibility for the task at hand and are not directing party organizations' work sufficiently toward consolidating plan, state, and executive discipline.

"There is much work to be done," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. "Above all, we must successfully finish the work to fulfill the economic and social development plans for this year and thereby ensure a confident start to the next 5-year plan."

Progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for January-February 1985 shows that a number of sectors are lagging behind the plan targets and has revealed the causes of the existing shortcomings and difficulties.

The party has laid down that the paramount economic and political task of all party, soviet, and economic organs is to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter as a basis for organizing further steady work and for fulfilling the plan of the final year of the 5-year plan.

Moscow's party gorkom and raykoms and party organizations and economic leaders must thoroughly examine the situation at enterprises and organizations and outline and implement practical measures designed to eliminate the existing backlog and organize even-paced uninterrupted work at all levels of production. At the same time, special attention must be paid to the fulfillment of itemized product plans and contractual supply plans. There must be no reduction of plan targets. Working people must be mobilized and everything done to ensure the fulfillment of the first quarter's target.

We must work consistently to further transfer industrial production to an intensive development footing, improve the use of the production potential created within Moscow's industry, expand the scale of the retooling and modernization of operational enterprises, provide them with new, highly efficient equipment, and introduce progressive technology and the scientific organization of labor. The problem, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, is to "transform the material and technical base of production."

It is necessary to improve the work load of equipment and to raise the shift coefficient of machine tools and machinery, particularly high productivity automated lines, machine tools with digital program control, and industrial manipulators. All enterprises in the city must accelerate the transfer of basic equipment to a two-shift regime. There must be the steady raising of labor productivity based on the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

The main task facing party raykoms and industrial enterprises' party organizations is to ensure the fulfillment and indeed the overfulfillment of the current year's plan. According to the city's socialist pledges, the 5-year plan target in terms of industrial output should be reached by 7 November.

The work of scientific institutions must be improved and made more efficient. A greater return is required from them now. Science must become a real and highly efficient production force. The creation of sophisticated production processes and modern production equipment must be accelerated. It is important to produce fundamentally new instruments and materials enabling wide use to be made of microelectronics and computers and sharply increasing the productivity of social labor.

Party committees, party bureaus, and leaders of scientific research and planning organizations must take every measure to improve the quality of development work, ensure the high technical standard of new machine tools, machinery, and instruments, and reduce the time taken to commission them. "We must, we are obliged to reach the most advanced scientific and technical positions soon," -- that was the task set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The leaders of Moscow's railroad and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Road Transport must take measures to ensure the uninterrupted shipment of freight for the city's enterprises and organizations, accelerate loading and unloading work, reduce freight car and truck idle time, increase the turnaround rate of transport facilities, meet the targets for the commissioning of rolling stock, and improve the organization of rolling stock repair and technical equipment.

Party organizations and economic leaders of enterprises providing passenger services must show greater concern to ensure the reliability and safety of passenger transport and improve the quality of passenger services. This requires the implementation of a whole range of measures to develop and improve the work of the city's transport system.

Party organizations and economic leaders of construction organizations must mobilize labor collectives to fulfill their socialist pledges.

In 1985, Moscow's construction workers must assimilate R44.1 billion of capital investments and commission over 40 major production projects, 3.4 million square meters of housing, 27 school buildings, 77 children's preschool institutions, and a large number of health care, trade, public catering, and consumer service establishments.

Rebuilding work on the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the Museum of the Revolution, facilities in the Lenin Hills State Park, and October Square with the erection of a monument there to Vladimir Ilich Lenin is to be completed without fail by the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Dimitrov Street must be opened to traffic. The work to erect a monument to Victory on Poklonnaya Hill must be considerably stepped up.

Leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations must take measures to eliminate the backlog that has occurred in the fulfillment of contract work by their subordinate organizations. Manpower and resources must be concentrated on projects nearing completion and the high quality of construction work must be guaranteed.

Moscow Gorispolkom and main and other administrations must step up the monitoring of the coordinated work of all municipal services. They must ensure regular heating, water, and power supplies to the city, ensure that passenger transport works reliably, and that streets, thoroughfares, and open spaces are well maintained, and do everything to provide the population with an uninterrupted supply of industrial goods and foodstuffs.

The party Central Committee has set the task of rapidly and sharply increasing the production of consumer goods and of ensuring high quality, a wide range, and the utmost balance between supply and demand.

In accordance with pledges, consumer goods worth an extra R120 million above the plan are to be produced in 1985. With this aim in mind, it is necessary to eliminate the existing shortcomings and take measures to more fully satisfy the population's demand for high-quality goods. It is important to ensure that every enterprise in the city allocate at least 8-10 percent of its total output to consumer goods production. What is more, consumer goods produced in Moscow must be of the very best in quality, technical design, appearance, and other consumer characteristics.

Serious attention must be paid to questions of further intensifying the thrift policy. In the light of the CPSU Central Committee's decisions, party organizations must work to reduce the materials-intensiveness of goods now in production, lower the consumption norms of material, fuel, and energy resources, make more extensive use of secondary resources in economic turnover, and introduce resource-saving production processes.

We must actively prepare for the Communist Subbotnik in honor of the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, which will be marked on 20 April. It is important to ensure well-organized and highly productive labor on that day and to use only saved materials and energy resources. The Communist Subbotnik is designed to be a festival of communist labor.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that an urgent task facing the party and its organizations is to improve organization, discipline, and order. The CPSU will steadfastly pursue the line of greater exactingness and increased responsibility for the work in hand. All forms of disorganization and irresponsibility mean more than just material losses for society. They also cause serious social and moral harm.

The task is to work persistently and purposefully to raise state, production, plan, and labor discipline in all areas of production and at all levels of the city's economy and social life. When developing working people's creative initiative and socialist competition, party organizations and economic leaders of enterprises are expected to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for each month and quarter, the current year, and the 5-year plan as a whole for all the main technical and economic indicators.

It was emphasized at the Central Committee extraordinary plenum, V.V. Grishin continued, that the solution of the complex tasks facing us presupposes a further strengthening of the party and the enhancement of its leading and organizing role.

This requires improved organizational and political activity, strenuous creative work by all links of the city party organization, and an enhancement of party members' vanguard role.

The capital's Communists must set an example in the performance of their civic duty and in conscientious labor for the good of society and must assert a Leninist work style everywhere.

Increased efficiency, the ability to effectively implement decisions, and the wide-scale development of people's creative and labor initiative must be the main avenues in party organizations' activity. This approach to work is characteristic of many of them.

However, there are still some party committees and party organizations whose actions are governed by inertia, which do not fully implement their organizational role, which do not show a political approach to the solution of economic and educational tasks, and which show insufficient concern for the satisfaction of working people's needs and demands.

Such shortcomings must be rectified resolutely and mere shallow talk, formalism, excessive speechmaking, and inordinate paperwork must be eradicated. Party raykoms should ensure a high standard of work by primary and shop party organizations and party groups so as to guarantee that each of them works actively with people, really influences the fulfillment of plans and pledges, and establishes a healthy and creative atmosphere in the collective.

We must work more purposefully to fulfill the instructions of the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the need to improve the style of party, state, and social activity, ensure the strict observance of order and the rule of law, and strengthen discipline and organization.

All manifestations of ostentatiousness, irresponsibility, and anything which runs counter to the socialist norms of life must be resolutely combated.

Improving work with cadres is the main condition for improving the style of party leadership. The party has always attached paramount significance to questions of cadre policy, viewing it as an effective instrument for actively influencing the development of all spheres of Soviet society and as a factor of its progress. This was again expressed at the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The overwhelming majority of our cadres perform their party and official duty honorably and enjoy deserved respect and prestige among working people.

However, as a recent party gorkom plenum noted, work with cadres is not always well thought out or designed for the long term, and in a number of cases, the opinion of party organizations is overlooked when cadres are being selected. To a certain extent, this explains why you find irresponsible people among leaders with a poor grasp of production matters and who lack authority in the collective. Certain leaders breach state discipline and party ethics and abuse their official position.

Party organizations must be more principled in their assessment of workers' professional, moral, and political qualities. The opinion of the aktiv and the labor collective on a given worker must be taken into account more fully when he is being considered for promotion to a post of leadership so as to see how well he combines party-mindedness, ideological content, competence, and responsibility with economic expertise and the ability to think in an economically knowledgeable way and be guided by intensive growth factors and efficiency. This primarily applies to party cadres.

All manifestations of conceit, arrogance, and rudeness must be eliminated, a keen party assessment must be given to instances of abuse of one's official position, protectionism, and local favoritism, and no slackness can be tolerated here. "We will combat such manifestations uncompromisingly," the Central Committee plenum stressed.

Great potential for boosting the social activeness of Moscow's working people lies in improving and developing democracy and the whole system of socialist self-management. In this respect, it is essential to seek to improve the work of the city and rayon soviets and step up the activity of trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs, and labor collectives. It is essential to increase the responsibility and initiative of Communists working in these organizations.

Their potential and authority must be utilized more vigorously to bring order, strengthen discipline, and to ensure the strict observance of Soviet laws and the practical safeguarding of social justice. The people's level of information about the activity of soviet, state, and public organizations must be improved.

Recently, elections were held to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. In Moscow, as indeed throughout the country, they were held in an organized fashion with a high degree of activeness on the part of voters. By unanimously voting for candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, Muscovites demonstrated their cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee and expressed full support for the party's political line within the country and in the international arena. It is now necessary to summarize the results of the elections and organize the implementation of the topical proposals of working people expressed during the election campaign. This is an important task of the city and rayon soviets, party raykoms, the party organizations.

Improving the forms and methods of party leadership must reliably guarantee the development of internal party democracy and the strict observance of the norms of party life and the principle of democratic centralism. The significance of these questions increases in connection with this year's upcoming report and election campaign that will precede the 27th CPSU Congress.

Party raykoms and party organizations must make the maximum use of the period of preparation for the upcoming reports and elections to invigorate internal party life and must seek to further increase Communists' activeness, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to expand publicity in party work.

It remains an important task of each party organization to increase exactingness toward all Communists for the matter in hand, to further strengthen party discipline, and to fight for the purity of the party ranks. There still remains much to be done here. We do have Communists who violate the CPSU rules and who display passivity in production and public life.

We must seek to ensure that every CPSU member is profoundly conscious of his responsibility for the successful implementation of the tasks facing the collective in which he works and that he sets an example of high discipline, organization, and party-mindedness. Those who manifest their honest and conscientious attitude to the fulfillment of public duty, not by words but by deeds and practical results, must be supported and encouraged in every possible way.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum set fundamental tasks for the further improvement of ideological, political, and educational work. Party committees' attention must be invariably focused on questions of shaping the spiritual makeup of Soviet man, improving social awareness, ensuring unity of ideological, economic, and organizational efforts, and organically combining the transforming force of our ideology with the resolution of economic and social tasks.

In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the guidelines and recommendations expressed at the All-Union Practical Scientific Conference "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum," party organizations and the capital's ideological aktiv have secured a certain improvement in ideological and mass political work, a strengthening of its links with life, and a trend toward resolving practical tasks. The center of ideological and educational efforts is being consistently shifted to labor collectives and primary party organizations. The role and responsibility of leaders of all ranks in education and the creation in labor collectives of a good moral and psychological climate is increasing. The forms and methods of Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and nonparty people and of mass propaganda and agitation have been enriched. The scientific standard, topicality, efficiency, and counterpropaganda thrust in all sectors of ideological and educational activity have increased.

However, much remains to be done to ensure that ideological work meets the very highest modern demands. Several manifestations of formalism and red tape in educational work are still being encountered.

Party organizations and ideological cadres, guided by the tasks set at the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, must seek to steadily increase the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation and all educational measures. Our party's policy and the CPSU Central Committee's practical activity must be propagandized in a more active and better way. We must proceed from the premise that the effectiveness of educational work is primarily manifested in how working people participate in resolving tasks of socioeconomic development, what contribution they make to the cause of their own collective, the fulfillment of party decisions and state plans, and the improvement of labor productivity and the quality of all work, and how they combat shortcomings. Increasing labor and social activeness of Muscovites, strengthening discipline, and fostering patriotism and internationalism are the most important tasks of the city party organization.

The party organizations' ideological and mass political work should hinge on making everyone -- Communists and nonparty people -- aware of the party's strategic line of improving the developed socialism built in our country and fashioning in working people a clear concept of the nature of current and future profound transformations in economic and social relations and the scale of the tasks being resolved by the party.

Modern economic thinking must be fostered more actively among working people and economic cadres and an attempt must be made to use all means, including explanatory and educational work, to intensify the capital's economy, increase the pace of scientific and technical progress, and make better use of the huge industrial and scientific potential created in Moscow.

The chief task at the present time is to mobilize all Moscow's working people to engage in shock labor and to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Mass political work must be directed more fully toward propagandizing advanced production experience, enhancing the prestige of honest conscientious labor, and demonstrating the achievements of the socialist competition frontrunners and the moral force of their example. We must be steadfastly guided by Lenin's instruction that the state is strong through the awareness of the masses. The better informed the people are, the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum stressed, the more consciously they act and the more actively they support the party and its plans and policy aims.

The Central Committee March Plenum noted that the party and people are having to resolve creative tasks in a complex international situation. Party organizations and the ideological aktiv must daily explain to working people and young people the events of international life and our party's foreign policy course aimed at averting the threat of war and guaranteeing the Soviet people's peaceful life. The ideological sabotage of our class enemies and the intrigues of imperialist propaganda must be exposed resolutely and efficiently.

Active use must be made of the nationwide preparations to fittingly greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in order to clearly demonstrate the heroic feat of the Soviet people and to augment Muscovites' contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and developing the patriotic and international awareness of working people, primarily young people.

Party raykoms and party organizations must analyze in depth the content and effectiveness of ideological, political, labor and moral education in the light of the tasks set at the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and examine thoroughly questions of this work at meetings of primary and shop party organizations, during discussions with Communists in party committees and bureaus, in summarizing the results of socialist competition, at economic leaders' conferences, and at unified political days and information and propaganda conferences. Specific plans for mass political and propaganda work in the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress must be devised and approved in every organization.

Soviet people link all their achievements directly with the party's activity. This is only natural. Selflessly devoted to the cause of Lenin, our party enjoys the undivided trust of the masses and is doing everything for the good of the people.

The Moscow City party organization is a leading detachment of the CPSU and a reliable mainstay of its Central Committee. At present, it is rallying its ranks even closer and mobilizing working people to fulfill the tasks facing it.

The capital's Communists and party organizations wholly approve the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There is no doubt, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, that under the leadership of the party's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the city party organization will step up its organizational and political work among working people and with all the party will struggle even more vigorously for the triumph of the great communist ideals.

GRISHIN, OTHERS SIGN DEPUTY MINISTER'S OBITUARY

PM281040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Oleg Fedorovich Larchenko]

[Excerpts] Soviet industry has suffered a grave loss.

Oleg Fedorovich Larchenko, a major organizer of industry, member of the CPSU since 1961, and first deputy minister of the defense industry, died on 21 March 1985 in his 58th year after a prolonged and serious illness.

O.F. Larchenko was born in Leningrad in February 1928 and graduated in 1953 from the M.I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute in Leningrad as a mechanical engineer in turbine construction.

In 1968 he was promoted to leading work in the Ministry of the Defense Industry, where he initially worked as chief of a main administration and member of the ministry collegium. In 1974 he was appointed deputy minister and in 1980 first deputy minister of the defense industry.

V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, A.K. Antonov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, L.A. Voronin, P.V. Finogenov, O.D. Baklanov, V.V. Bakhirev, I.S. Belousov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, I.S. Silayev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Shokin, S.A. Afanasyev, Yu.D. Maslyukov, B.M. Belousov, V.M. Volkov, V.N. Demchenko, M.A. Zakharov, I.P. Kornitskiy, V.I. Kurushin, L.S. Mochalin, P.N. Rudakov, V.Ya. Nezhlukto, V.A. Shchukin

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD300027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov presented the following high state awards to the following group of comrades in the Kremlin today:

Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor: People's Artists of the USSR Irina Konstantinovna Arkhipova and Yuliya Konstantinovna Borisova; Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Lev Yefimovich Kerbel, People's Artist of the USSR.

Orders of Lenin: Dmitriy Borisovich Kabalevskiy, composer; Viktor Nikolayevich Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry of the USSR; Innokentiy Mikhaylovich Smoktunovskiy, People's Artist of the USSR.

Orders of the October Revolution: Nikolay Vasiliyevich Goldin, minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises of the USSR; Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of USSR State Television and Radio; Lidiya Nikolayevna Smirnova, People's Artist of the USSR.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner were also presented.

Meets With Youth Bodies

LD291603 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] A joint session of the Youth Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today.

The question of the work done by the North Ossetian ASSR on the patriotic education of youth and its preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces was examined. Taking part in the work of the commissions were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU281002 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] On 27 March, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium of the 11th convocation held its first session. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the session. The session examined orders given by the voters to the deputies to the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, proposals and remarks received from the citizens during preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies in the republic, and a plan for major measures to be taken by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in the second quarter of 1985.

The session was chaired by Valentina Semenovna Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Woman Elected Chairman

LD272134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukraine, Kirgizia, and Estonia today discussed increasing the role of the soviets in socioeconomic development, and above all in the resolution of questions linked with satisfying the urgent requirements of the people.

In Kiev, deputies elected Comrade Valentina Semenovna Shevchenko as chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Lyashko was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

In Tallinn, the session elected Comrade Ryutel chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade (Soa) was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

AU292020 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was held in Kiev on 29 March. The audience welcomed the general meeting presidium:

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Kudinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Rudich, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; prominent scientists, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations.

A report on the main results of the activity of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1984 and its tasks for 1985 was delivered by Academician Boris Yevgenyevich Paton, president of the Academy. The general meeting was addressed by Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko.

In his concluding speech, Academician Paton, on behalf of the general meeting participants, assured the CPSU and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees that the Republic's scientists -- representatives of united multinational Soviet science -- would dedicate all their efforts, energies, and inspiration to the cause of fulfilling our party's plans, would contribute their part in the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and would give a worthy welcome to the coming 27th CPSU Congress.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS CONSUMER GOODS SHOW IN KIEV

AU291419 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt] In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, an extensive program is being implemented both in the republic and all over the country for increasing the production of consumer goods. The results achieved in the Ukraine in this important field have been shown at an exhibition organized by the Ukrainian Gosplan, the Ukrainian Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, and [words indistinct] under the title "Goods for the People."

The exhibition was recently visited by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Shevchenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Kryuchkov, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak.

CONTENTS OF LATEST ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST REPORTED

PM291540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The fifth edition of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal, has been published.

It publishes the materials of the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, and M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 13 March 1985 funeral meeting.

The section "Toward the 27th Party Congress" features the articles "Current Problems of Computer Technology Development" by V. Vinokurov and K. Zuyev; "The Experiment's Potential" by A. Prigozhin; and "The Fundamental Task of the Agrarian Economy" by L. Florentyev.

The section "The Concern of the Whole Party" features the article "Methodological Seminars in the Party Studies System" by V. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The articles "Lenin, the Revolution, and Socialism" by J. Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela; "30 Years of the Struggle for National Independence and Socialism" by K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers; "The Vanguard Role of the Party at the Present Stage of the Angolan Revolution" by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and Angolan president; and other materials are published under the rubric "Realities of the Present Era."

REPUBLICS HOLD PARTY PLENUMS ON CADRE WORK

PM271649 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 March in its First Edition carries on page 2 three reports under the general heading "Plenums Held," which read in full as follows:

"Baku, 25 Mar -- (Own correspondent L. Tairov) An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks in further improving work with cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's requirements. Central Committee First Secretary K.M. Bagirov, the main speaker, observed during the debate that the republic is paying greater attention to the training of cadres at all levels. However, speakers pointed out that there are still considerable shortcomings in work with cadres. Instances of haste, inexactingness, and a superficial approach when promoting people to responsible sections, too little party principledness, and poor monitoring are encountered."

"Frunze, 25 Mar -- (Own correspondent V. Shirokov) A Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum has been held here to discuss the republic party organization's tasks in improving work with cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's requirements.

"T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, and other speakers in the debate comprehensively and exactingly analyzed the prevailing practice of selection, placement, and training of cadres in party organizations and outlined effective ways of removing existing shortcomings. The task set is to carry out specific measures that will ensure that all party organizations observe the Leninist principle of selecting cadres in the light of their professional, political, and moral qualities."

"Ashkhabad, 25 Mar -- (Own correspondent A. Grachev) The organizational and political work of the party organization in Turkmenistan has made it possible for the republic to take a new step forward in economic and social building. This was stated by M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, in his report to a plenum which discussed the tasks of improving work with cadres.

"However, it was also noted in the report and in speeches that the selection, placement, and training of cadres do not entirely meet the party's requirements.

"Measures to eliminate shortcomings were outlined."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 March in its First Edition carries on page 2 the following two reports under the general heading "Plenums Held:"

Yerevan, 28 Mar -- (Own correspondent Yu. Arakelyan) An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has been held here to discuss the republic party organization's tasks in further improving work with cadres and improving the style and methods of their activity in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

"The main speaker, K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speakers in the debates exactingly analyzed the state of affairs and said that the party organization's organizational and political work had been stepped up. At the same time, the speakers noted the need to observe everywhere the Leninist principle of the selection and training of cadres in the light of their business, political, and moral qualities in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum."

"Riga, 28 Mar -- (Own correspondent O. Meshkov) A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks in improving work with cadres in the light of CPSU Central Committee demands and directives. B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, noted that recently a great deal has been done in the republic to strengthen all sectors of the national economy with experienced and skilled leaders, and their business, political, and moral qualities are being more strictly assessed. A reliable cadre reserve has been created in many labor collectives and their training and probationary periods have been organized. At the same time, the report and the debate speeches said a great deal about shortcomings and failings in work with cadres.

"The plenum approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and outlined measures to further improve work with cadres and worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress."

Further Report

GF311606 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The 20th Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held today. The plenum discussed a question on the tasks of the republican party organizations for further improving the work with cadres in light of the contemporary requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

Relevant resolutions were passed on the question discussed. The plenum approved an information report on the activity of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Tajikistan Communist Party Congress and recommended that the members and candidate members of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and members of the Party Auditing Commission address the given information to the primary party organizations.

The plenum examined organizational questions. Comrade Perventsev was relieved of his commitments as member of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee due to his travel ouside the republic. The plenum elected Comrade Koshlakov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, as candidate member of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Gavrilin was relieved of his commitments as chairman of the Party Commission of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee due to his retirement on pension, and Comrade (Akhmedov) was elected as chairman of the Party Commission. Comrade Abdunazarov was relieved of his commitments as chief of the Culture Department of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee due to his transfer to another post. And [name indistinct] was appointed as chief of the Culture Department. Comrade Semenov was relieved of his commitments as chief of the Industry Department of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee due to his travel outside the republic and Comrade (Plukin) was appointed as chief of the Industry Department.

Comrade Dedov was relieved of his commitments as chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee due to his transfer to another post.

Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a final speech at the plenum. With this, the plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

MINSK OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD291613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] A Minsk Obkom plenum, held today, took up an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Mikulich from the post of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his transfer to other duties. Comrade Maloseyev, formerly first secretary of Gomel Obkom in Belorussia, was elected Minsk Obkom first secretary.

GOMEL OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD011326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A Gomel Obkom plenum was held today in Belorussia. The plenum released Comrade Malofeyev from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade Kamay, formerly chairman of the Gomel Oblispolkom, was elected first secretary of the party obkom.

NEW KIRGIZ COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR PUBLISHING

WA021300 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 26 February carries on page 1 a 50-word decree signed by Chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova, and dated 25 February. The decree notes the appointment of Bilim Karagulov as the chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 Jan 85 carries on page 4 the notice that former Chairman Talgarbek Sarvanov was released from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

KIRGIZ SETTLEMENTS UPGRADED TO CITIES

WA021315 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 February 85 carries on page 1 a 75-word decree signed by Chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova, concerning the reclassifications of several settlements. The Kantskii urban-type settlement of Kantskii Rayon has become a city in the jurisdiction of the rayon, and is henceforth to be known as Kant. The Krasnooktyabr'skii urban-type settlement in Sokulukskii Rayon has become a city of that Rayon, henceforth to be known as Shopokov. The Pervomaiskii urban-type settlement of Moskovskii Rayon has become a city of that rayon, henceforth to be called Ak-Suu.

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM DECREE ON DECORATION -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR People's Artist Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Gnatyuk, soloist of the Shevchenko State Academy Opera and Ballet Theater of the Ukrainian SSR, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. Thus, recognition is given to his great merits in the development of Soviet musical artistry and to his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Mar 85 LD]

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PLAN DISCIPLINE

PM011319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Plan Discipline"]

[Excerpt] This winter turned out to be difficult: unprecedented frost, snowdrifts, and difficulties in supplying enterprises with power. Nevertheless, even this can hardly justify the serious shortfalls allowed to occur by the collectives of the USSR Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Chemical Industry, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Production of Mineral Fertilizers. By no means all opportunities were used to boost production by workers in the coal and construction industries. Such instances of irresponsibility and lack of discipline cost the national economy very dearly.

Economic leaders at times find "objective" reasons that supposedly prevent the attainment of improvement in work. It must not be forgotten that even the slightest hitch in one place results in disruptions of the rhythm of work by production partners. Take the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, for exmaple. Following the transition to work under the conditions of the economic experiment, the electrical equipment industry workers noticeably strengthen the deliveries discipline. Yet, even now some 30 percent of the sector's enterprises fail to fully perform their contractual obligations.

The IZVESTIYA editorial office was recently approached by a group of workers from Kiev's Leninskaya Kuznitsa Plant with the request to use its influence with Moscow's Dinamo Plant, which systematically frustrates the deliveries of electrical motors. Every single instance of this means a fishing trawler not delivered to the clients. A similar letter arrived from the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy: The shortage of electric crane motors often leads to disruption in the work of steel smelting, metal rolling, and pipe-making shops. The oldest plant in the capital has not made full use of all its reserves. At the same time, it needs more energetic help from the sector's staff [shtab]. It is high time to move on from assurances and orders to energetic measures.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum that the strict observance of order, the strengthening of discipline, and the stepping up of people's labor and social activity will remain at the focus of the party's attention. The mobilization of all these reserves is an absolute condition for a decisive turning point in the national economy's transition to the path of intensive development.

The strict observance of plan discipline is not a whim; it must become the iron rule in the management of our national economy. Meanwhile, those who do not keep their word are still not taken to task firmly enough. Some ministries continue to invent all kinds of "loopholes" to ensure that all material benefits are preserved even when work is done without too much effort and even if consumers are left without important production items. The economic leaders and the soviets, vested with broad rights of plan fulfillment control, are obliged not only to wage a resolute struggle against such shortcomings, but also to ensure that the unconditonal observance of plan discipline becomes the moral norm in each labor collective's life.

Now we must pull ourselves together, mobilize the reserves, and exert all energy so as to unconditionally make good the shortfalls and scale the planned heights by year's end. The struggle for discipline plan, technological, and labor, must be more closely linked with the fulfillment of production targets at each work place. It is an ancient truth that, whenever all kinds of breaches are allowed to occur, the faith in strict order collapses.

However, discipline is strengthened by no means only by strict orders; it also needs daily concern for plan fulfillment and the creation of condition for plan fulfillment and the creation of conditions for highly productive labor. The causes giving rise to all kinds of frustrations -- discrepancy between plans and allocated resources, imbalance between output and capacities, and all kinds of equipment stoppages -- must be more resolutely eliminated. It is also important to split the plan evenly between 10-day periods and quarters so that the necessary high quality materials arrive at their destination on time, while favorable everyday life conditions at work are created for people.

Approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives are applying all their energy to ensuring that they reach the planned heights without fail and even surpass them. The plan is the law of production! To fulfill it is a duty, to overfulfill it is an honor! This is the moral principle obeyed by the stalwarts of the socialist competition to fittingly complete the 5-year plan.

SOVIET WIDE-SCALE ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT VIEWED

LD012155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] An All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference opened in Moscow today on topical problems of perfecting the planning and economic levers in managing the national economy. Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, comments on the most important questions being discussed by the participants in the conference.

[Bunich] At the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was pointed out that we should and must quickly achieve the most advanced scientific and technical positions, the highest world level of productivity of social labor. In order to solve that question more successfully and rapidly we must persistently perfect the economic mechanism and the entire management system. With this aim, as is known, we are holding a wide-scale economic experiment in the country. At the start, enterprises of five ministries participated. Now enterprises from another 21 industrial ministries have joined in, and together they produce 12 percent of industrial output, i.e. this is an unprecedentedly large, unprecedentedly broad experiment. Since great hopes are being placed on it, the conference devoted its main attention precisely to this.

We were interested in getting the enterprises to undertake more intensive plans. The results show that the enterprises of the first five ministries undertook far higher plan assignments than the other enterprises that did not participate in the experiment. How did we get them to do this? We made various increases to the wages of engineering and technical staff, blue- and white-collar workers. We intensified the incentives for fulfillment of contracts. We took measures to ensure very serious punishment, both economic and moral, for nonfulfillment of contracts. The whole of industry began to fulfill contracts better, but whereas the whole of industry fulfilled contracts better than in 1983 by one point, those enterprises of the five ministries fulfilled them better by two points. We are perfectly aware, however, that the experiment created the possibility of taking only what lay closest to hand, what is known as surface layers. Therefore, much was said at the conference about the basic directions of further intensification of every item of the experiment, namely how to further expand the independence of the enterprise, how to further improve centralized planning, how to further improve such a special branch of centralized planning as finance and credit levers and pricing.

BEGINNING OF NAVIGATION ON IRTYSH REPORTED

LD302244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast presented by Aleksandr Krutov with Vera Morozova video report]

[Text] [Krutov] This report comes from Omsk where the navigation season has begun on the Irtysh, although there is at least a month to go before the ice breaks up.

Here is a report by our correspondent Vera Morozova: The navigation season has begun unusually early this year. The opportunity for this arose for the river workers with the arrival of this icebreaker at Omsk port. It is three times more powerful than its predecessor and is able to work in firm ice still tightly bound together by the frosts. The Omsk River workers' plans are on a large scale. They have to deliver approximately 17 million metric tons of cargo. This includes equipment and building materials for developing the northern oil and gas deposits, including one of the most important deposits, the Yamburg deposit.

[Krutov] This of course is a great help for Omsk River workers to get equipment moving for the development of the northern oil deposits. After all, one of the main reasons for the reduced pace of oil extraction in Tyumen Oblast over the last few years, it is reported, has been the low level of oilfield development. Indeed, it is precisely on Tyumen Oblast soil that the entire all-union increase in oil and gas extraction is due to be obtained this year.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE GRAIN CROP DISCUSSED

PM291501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 2

[Nikolay Osychkin "Economic Review": "The Grain Potential"]

[Excerpt] On kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and all collectives in the agro-industrial complex, the state of grain production is currently being analyzed again and again and the potential for sharply increasing it in the current year and the next 5-year plan is being sought. This was discussed, in particular, at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference held recently at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The scientists, farm leaders, and specialists who spoke stressed that the transition to the intensive type of production is inconceivable without the constant improvement of agricultural machinery and techniques, the creative quest, rational methods of managing the sector, and the elimination of the disproportions and bottlenecks which hamper the growth of the land's fertility.

The USSR food program provides for increasing the yield of grain crops to 21-22 quintals per hectare. The highest point so far was in 1978: 18.5 quintals yield, and 237.2 million tons gross harvest. Then the fluctuation began. The yield and gross harvests of grain in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Volgograd, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, and Voronezh Oblasts, and certain other oblasts of the RSFSR -- the main granaries -- have fallen recently. Of course, the droughts damaged the sowings, but the main reasons for the poor crops must be sought in poor work with the land and violations of technological discipline. In fact, the Dubovoye Sovkhoz in Tambov Oblast last year obtained 43 quintals of grain per hectare, and 35.5 quintals per hectare was their average for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. Meanwhile the crops on many other farms in the oblasts were at only one-third of this level. Substantial differences in yields occur in Saratov, Pavlodar, and Smolensk Oblasts.

It was correctly stated at this conference that the low productivity and instability of grain farming is the result of the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not introducing measures to minimize the negative effects of drought. Farmers are adopting zonal arable farming systems too slowly, the recognized sequence of crop rotations is violated, antierosion and moisture-conservance techniques are not used, insufficient organic and mineral fertilizers are applied, and an integrated system of protection of plants against diseases, pests, and weeds in not ensured. There are many examples of totally unjustified reductions in the area devoted to grain crops. More than 5 million hectares of grain crops are not used for their primary purpose.

All these shortcomings must be eliminated immediately. It is important to increase the role of scientific and educational establishments in developing grain farming and to develop and put into practice progressive methods of combating weeds -- sow thistle, wild oats, bristle grass; diseases -- rust, powdery mildew, smut, root rot; and pests -- shield bug, grain carabid. Underestimating the importance of this work in the fields often leads to the loss of one-fourth of the crop.

What is the result of the so-called organizational and technical defects, or, to put it more simply, violations of technological discipline? In some places the sowing lasts for 2 weeks instead of 4 or 5 days, and the harvesting takes 20-25 days -- twice the norm. There are serious shortcomings in seed growing. Nearly 10 percent of the grain area is still sown with nongraded [nekonditsionnyy] seed, and reserve and carry-over stocks are not fully laid in. The farmers have serious complaints against enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, which this year again, on the eve of the sowing, delayed the dispatch of fertilizers and are supplying them in an unbalanced form. By the beginning of March the debt was in excess of 430,000 metric tons. Farms are poorly supplied with liming materials, pesticides, and up-to-date machines for the application of fertilizers and plant-protection agents. It is time to impose due order here too.

This year, following a decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, major work is being launched for the first time to increase grain production on the basis of intensive techniques. This was preceded by a large-scale experiment on certain farms in the Kuban, the Central Chernozem Region, and the Ukraine. It showed that the new style of work guarantees yields of 50-60 quintals of high-quality grain. Scientists have defined intensive techniques based on the utilization of high-yield, lodge-resistant varieties, the provision of balanced nutrients for the plants with normal soil acidity, the graded application of the optimum doses of nitrogen combined with retardants, and an effective system for protecting the crops from diseases, pests, and weeds, keeping strictly to the optimum timing for carrying out all field operations.

"These factors," V.M. Tkachuk, chairman of the Prapor Komunizmu Kolkhoz in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, noted in a talk with us, "helped us to harvest 52 quintals of grain per hectare last year -- twice as much as the average for Kolomyskiy Rayon, where we are." But Vasiliy Mikhaylovich added at once: "Intensive techniques are economically effective only if a high level of soil fertility is ensured in the fields and technological discipline is strictly observed."

Approximately the same was said by the leaders of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Stavropolskiy Kray and the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz in Lipetsk Oblast, where under last year's extreme conditions excellent harvests of strong wheat were obtained.

Now workers in the agro-industrial complex are moving on from the large-scale experiment to the mass cultivation of grain crops by intensive techniques. Winter wheat was sown on 6.4 million hectares by these techniques in the fall. More than 10.5 million hectares will be sown with spring wheat in the spring. It is expected that an additional 16 million tons of grain, mainly strong and durum wheat, will be obtained as a result.

But the attainment of this objective will require tremendous labor, knowledge, and skill. Intensive techniques are a fundamentally new method of organizing production on farms, based on the application of the full range of agricultural and economic measures and making it possible to obtain high, guaranteed crops under any weather conditions.

There is special concern for seeds. In the winter crop fields, the best varieties of wheat from the country's selection workers are used, such as "Bezostaya 1," "Mironovskaya 808," "Krasnodarskaya 39," "Mironovskaya Yubileynaya," "Odesskaya Polukarlikovaya," "Tarasovskaya," and "Zarya"; and for rye, "Chulpan" and "Saratovskaya 4." Of the spring grain crops, the following promising zoned varieties are worthy of attention for the forthcoming sowing: strong wheat -- "Omskaya 9," "Tselinnaya 21," "Saratovskaya 42," "Novosibirskaya 67," "Orenburgskaya 2," "Rossiyanka," "Kurganskaya 1," and "Irtyshanka 10"; durum wheat -- "Almaz," "Altayka," and "Bezenchukskaya 139." They will ensure the greatest return on the fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents applied. Here, the scientists' recommendations stress, it is necessary to use varieties with different ripening periods, while sowing takes place with standardized, first-grade seed with a high kernel density.

This season, many specialists note, the size of the grain crop could approach the 1978 level. To this end, in addition to other measures, it is necessary on the eve of the sowing to examine the structure of crops on the farms in detail and to give preference to the most high-yield, valuable crops and varieties. It is important to stabilize wheat sowings at a level of at least 52 million hectares. In particular, there must be an increase in the areas sown to durum wheat in the steppe regions of the Volga, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. It is expedient to sow it on farms with a high standard of arable farming, mainly on clean fallow.

At the same time the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agro-industrial associations are called upon to ensure an increase in sown areas and harvests of buckwheat, millet, and pulse crops, which are of tremendous significance for food supplies. Good experience has been accumulated of catch sowings of groats after the main crop is harvested, but this has not become widespread.

With intensive technique, work on the land is based on clean fallow. Its importance is common knowledge. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have extended the fallow area to 20 million hectares, as the zonal farming systems envisage. On some farms in Stavropol Kray, the southern Urals, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and Kirovograd Oblast, it ensures twice the yield compared with predecessors that were not fallow. But there are cases of another kind too. On farms in Kustanay, Tselinograd, and Turgay Oblasts extremely small quantitites of organic and mineral fertilizers were applied to the fallow land and insufficient importance was attached to windbreak rows, while in Kurgan Oblast some of the fallow land was used for feed crops. As a result very low crops were obtained. It is therefore right to raise the question now of the personal responsibility of farm leaders and agronomists for the sequence of crops in rotation. In whatever conditions, clean fallow should give an extra grain yield of at least 10 quintals per hectare, and much more for the frontrunners.

The return on fertilizers is still low. In the West Siberian economic region they pay for themselves by only 67 percent. Every fourth kilogram of mineral fertilizers produces no benefits in the Non-Chernozem, because normal liming of the soils is not ensured there. In eliminating these shortcomings, it is important to channel almost the entire annual increase in mineral fertilizer production specifically into grain crops. It is better to apply nitrogenous fertilizers by graded doses [drobno], including top-dressing of the plants at the end of the ear formation stage. People are acting correctly where they use local applications of mineral fertilizers on a large scale.

The mass spring sowing is close at hand. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and all collectives in the agro-industrial complex are called upon to complete preparations for this crucial time as quickly as possible and to carry out the urgent operations in a well-organized way in every team, department, and link. The winter crops await painstaking care, and not a single hour must be lost in the spring-crop fields. The developing spring conditions demand that particular attention be devoted to controlling the flow of meltwater in order to keep as much of it as possible in the fields and improve moisture retention. Farms have all the potential they need to make the final year of the 5-year plan a good harvest year. Let every kolkhoz and sovkhoz achieve its high grain target this year!

RESPONSE TO QUESTION OF NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

LD011513 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 1 Apr 85

[From the "Science and Engineering" program, presented by Boris Belitskiy]

[Summary] In reply to questions from Graham Knight of Bournemouth and the Soviet nuclear power industry, Belitskiy says that nuclear power is a factor of growing importance, with nuclear power stations providing about one-tenth the country's electricity, nuclear-powered icebreakers being deployed and nuclear power being used for desalinating sea water and for heating. He goes on to say there are plans to use it in the chemical and metallurgical industries and probably in producing synthetic liquid fuel; Soviet expertise is made available to other countries; nuclear power has had a beneficial impact on social development.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified announcer] Mr Knight says in his letter that there is much concern about nuclear power in Britain and its links with cancerous diseases. What is the Soviet Union's position, he asks, on this and the associated safety aspects?

[Belitskiy] Soviet experts are of the strong opinion that the development of nuclear power is essential to meet the country's growing electricity needs. As for the safety aspects, there's an equally strong opinion that properly designed and constructed nuclear power stations are quite safe. In fact, nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union have a very good safety record. Let me point out that there has not been a single major accident at a Soviet nuclear station detrimental to human health, let alone involving any fatality.

[Announcer] The problem of safety in the nuclear power industry also inovlves nuclear waste. As this is very hazardous material, what provisions are made for the safe disposal of it? Does the USSR participate in dumping at sea, Boris?

[Belitskiy] The problem of nuclear waste is dealt with in the Soviet Union by burying such waste, after appropriate treatment, burying them (as heard) deep underground in a way ruling out any contact with ground water. There are always several monitoring shafts around such burial grounds and instruments lowered in these shafts would immediately detect any seepage of radioactive material, so that the proper steps could be taken to remedy this. The Soviet Union does not participate in any dumping of such materials at sea, as has been done by Britain, and it disapproves of it most emphatically as creating a potential danger for humanity. Underground storage is, in the view of Soviet experts, quite safe provided all the necessary surveying work is done and the necessary precautions are taken. [end recording]

To the final question, about the Soviet fusion reactor now under development, Belitskiy says that impressive results have been achieved with Tokamak-7 and-10 installations: Scientists are now building the much bigger Tokamak-15, which should bring closer the goal of a pilot plant fusion reactor, leading to commercial fusion power early next century.

SATELLITE TV STATION COMMISSIONED IN MAGADAN

PM291300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent R. Bikmukhametov report: "Light of Blue Screens"]

[Text] Yet another reception station for TV broadcasting via the "Moskva" system has started work in Chukotka on the Wrangel Island reservation in the Arctic Ocean.

Thanks to space communications color broadcasts from Moscow on the "Orbita" and "Dubl-1" channels can now be seen here.

Antennas for these stations are already in operation at Anadyr, Pevek, Bilibino, Uelen, and Cape Shmidt. Another 20 stations of the "Moskva" type will be commissioned in Magadan Oblast before the end of the year. Television arrived in Magadan Oblast 25 years ago. It started from a TV center with an operational radius of 5 km. There were than 24 TV sets in Magadan, but today the antennas of stations in all the towns and settlements of Kolyma and Chukotka receive two Central TV programs.

The local TV studio now broadcasts in color only. Soon communications workers will finish installing equipment, and then a third channel, which local TV will use for its broadcasts, will start work.

BRIEFS

TAJIK SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- Dushanbe, 26 Mar (TASS) -- A satellite telephone communications system has been set up in Tajikistan, a Central Asian republic where many towns and settlements are situated at a height of 2,000-4,000 meters. Space communications guarantee good and reliable telephone communications over long distances. Satellite television links are also being developed in Tajikistan and other Soviet republics: Though construction of a satellite receiving station costs thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of rubles per viewer, television is nevertheless getting to areas difficult of access, especially the Pamirs. Space is used for collecting meteorological information, studying natural resources, land improvement data, and space photographs are also used by livestock breeders, who use them to select the best pastures for herds. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Mar 85 LD]

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON NEW DRAFT

PM011417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 72. Moscow, 28 March 1985"]

[Text] On the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces into the reserve of military servicemen who have performed the prescribed term of active military service and on the next draft of citizens for active military service between April and June 1985.

In accordance with the USSR Law "On Compulsory Military Service," I ORDER [Capitalized words originally printed in boldface]:

1. That fixed-term military servicemen who have performed the prescribed period of active military service be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border and Internal Forces into the reserve between April and June 1985.

2. In connection with the discharge into the reserve of the servicemen indicated in Point 1 of this order, those male citizens aged 18 on draft day and are not entitled to a deferment of active military service and those citizens above draft age who have forfeited the right to a deferment of the draft are called up for active fixed-term military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, and Border and Internal Forces between April and June 1985.

3. This order is to be promulgated in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and on all ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

ARMY OFFICERS COMMENDED FOR THEORETICAL WORKS

PM011105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Meriting High Assessment"]

[Text] The USSR defense minister has expressed his gratitude to a group of officers and generals for the creation of important theoretical works and awarded them valuable gifts.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov has been awarded the M.V. Frunze Prize for his work "Psychological Warfare," which reveals imperialism's subversive actions in the sphere of public awareness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WINTER TRAINING TASKS, DEFECTS

PM021038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Ending Winter Training"]

[Text] Troops and naval forces are preparing as if for a crucial examination to sum up the results of the winter training period. That is entirely understandable: In the forthcoming days and nights they will have to demonstrate everything they have learned in carrying out combat and political training plans and programs and their pledges in the competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress."

The forthcoming checks are noteworthy because they precede the victory holiday. This places particular responsibility on commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations. They must be concerned to ensure that the conditions allowing servicemen to demonstrate their military skills are created everywhere. They must proceed on the basis that, as the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum stressed, in the complex international situation it is more important than ever to maintain the defense capability of our motherland at such a level as to ensure that potential aggressors are well aware that encroachments on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies and Soviet people's peaceful lives will be met with a crushing retaliatory strike. Readiness for battle and victory over a strong, clever, wily, and actively operating enemy is the main criterion for the training of troops and naval forces.

A strict and critical approach to the assessment of what has been achieved is a characteristic feature of the style of work of most commanders and staffs. This approach makes it possible to more clearly distinguish the unresolved issues in the organization of combat training, service, and political education work and to focus efforts on helping laggards. Good work has been done in the winter training period, for instance, by the men of the guards tank regiment in which Guard's Lieutenant Colonel P. Kuzemchik serves, which plays a vanguard role in socialist competition in the district. However, the unit is not satisfied with the heights it has achieved. The commander, the headquarters, and the party organization are gearing the personnel, and above all the officers, to seek unutilized reserves and are striving for the further strengthening of discipline and organization as the most important condition for achieving new successes.

Unfortunately, things are not like this everywhere. Even at the concluding stage of winter training certain units and ships have permitted slackness and simplification in the organization of combat training and service. For instance, the recent field exercises in the battalion commanded by Captain N. Nikitin and in a number of other subunits in the "N" Motorized Infantry Regiment (Group of Soviet Forces in Germany) were held at a low methodological level. In some places elements of disorganization occur and due concern is not shown to prepare the leaders of the exercises.

This is intolerable. The successful completion of the winter combat period, like the training year as a whole, is inconceivable without the steady implementation of the tried and tested principle: Learn what is needed in war. Unswervingly following this principle means persistently striving to approximate combat training as nearly as possible to real battle conditions. This presupposes above all precise organization of the training and education process and all service, a high level of discipline in all components of the troop and naval organization, cadre responsibility for the tasks assigned to them, and a creative attitude to those tasks. All this, naturally, must come within the purview of those who will assess the state of affairs locally and hold control exercises.

Verification officials are called upon to set an example of principle-mindedness, professionalism, and objectivity, to help those undergoing verification to reveal the true causes of shortcomings, to outline concrete ways of eradicating them, and not to allow those who are lagging behind or marking time to hide behind the backs of those who are making progress. At the same time it is important to give people new incentives to seek out the most effective ways and means of intensifying the training process, improving training and education methods, and increasing the effectiveness of competition.

Officer training is a subject for the particular attention of verification officials. The ability to organize combat operations, to confidently direct various types of forces and means in different geographic, climatic, and meteorological conditions, and to train and educate subordinates is one of the main indicators of a commander's maturity and skill. At the same time it is important for officers, like all personnel, to be able not only to conduct combat operations but also to live in a combat way: to rapidly arrange for shelter and rest in field conditions, prepare food, and maintain good spirits and the ability to undergo considerable moral, psychological, and physical pressure.

Personnel's steadfastness, resolve, will to win, and ability to overcome the difficulties of field combat life, as experience show, are more clearly seen when discipline and order are high. It is entirely understandable that they ought to be higher in the intensive days of the final stage of winter training. The struggle to achieve the planned heights in military improvement presupposes absolute observance of regulation requirements, unconditional fulfillment of exercise prescriptions and daily routine, and the rational use of training time and material resources. Needless to say, all this is only possible when an atmosphere of intolerance of the slightest manifestations of carelessness, indiscipline, and irresponsibility is constantly maintained and when questions of strengthening organization and order are resolved alongside combat training.

The results of the winter training period will largely depend on how effectively all the best aspects accumulated in training methods and the practice of socialist competition, including such highly important areas as competition between units and ships and the movement to be a front-ranking formation, are utilized. It is necessary to assess the results of competition more demandingly and to persistently raise its educational role in order to ensure that it actively promotes the fullest manifestation of the creative potential of servicemen and increases their responsibility for the fate of plans and pledges.

Communists and Komsomol members are called upon to set an example of a creative attitude and exactingness when assessing what has been achieved and intolerance of shortcomings in the organization of the training process and service. Ensuring their personal exemplariness is one of the prime tasks for commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. It is necessary to exploit the high patriotic enthusiasm of servicemen generated by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory in order to step up party political work in units and on board ships.

Assessing what has been achieved exactingly and objectively, generalizing front-ranking experience, and swiftly eradicating existing shortcomings means laying reliable foundations for achieving new heights in the combat improvement of the Army and Navy.